Miss Daver and the Mayor before one of Miss Daver's paintings.

Jelani interprets one of his paintings for the Mayor.

★LAND OF LAMAS★

By P.P.I. Special Correspondent

TIBET, the mysterious is in the news. It is a rare chance that Sekusho Gyala Thandup, who happens to be the brother of the supreme head of that country is on a visit to India at such an occasion. The day I found him in Delhi, watching the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly of India I contacted him and asked for an interview. I got it for the asking.

At scheduled time I was in his room a quiet room in Hotel Imperial. It was three in the afternoon, rather an odd hour in the present weather of Delhi and naturally he was resting. But he was very apologetic for the fact that he was not ready to receive as beforehand. It is is said to be typical Tibetan courtesy. We talked through an interpreter as he did not know any other language except Tibetan and Chinese. But he said, "I want to learn the Indian language". When I asked for any specific language, he said, "Hindusthani and English too." His Tibetan contained a number of Sanskrit words and he understood some Hindi too.

Dalai Lama, he told me, was his fourth brother. They were five brothers and too sisters. Their father had died but mother was alive. The eldest was a Lama in Chenghai in China, he had just returned after schooling in China for five years and one of his other brothers was an official in Tibet. Dalai Lama was now 16 years old and would in two years be invested with full temporal powers.

The Dalai Lama

The Dalai Lama's family has nothing to do with Dalai Lama's fortunes. They had their estate and had to make their own arrangements. Dalai Lama lived separately from them, although they could meet whenever they liked. Dalai Lama cannot marry and when he dies all his property becomes state property. During his life-time he has to live upto the standard of a most ascetic monk and has nothing which he can call his own. He is believed to be an incarnation for public good and all his life is dedicated for that purpose.

Dalai Lama, I was told, was not one among the monks. In the words of his brother Lama does not mean a monk and it is quite wrong to apply this epithet to monks. Lama is regarded as a god, rather incarnation of some deity, and so while there are a number of monks in Tibet the number of Lamas is strictly limited. Being away from his place for years he could not give me the exact figure.

Administration

Dalai Lama rules with absolute authority. He has a number of officials approximating to ministers, secretaries and heads of departments. Public service in Tibet seems to be a tough master; when once you are in it is very difficult to get out. But they have also a parliament of 500 or 600 members who decide important administrative issues. For less important purposes, a council of ten or eleven members of this parliament, called Tsong to Gyam Tsom (spelt in Tibetan as Chhando Gyam Jom) formed the inner Council. At present a Regent looked after state affairs on behalf of Dalai Lama.

While the above setup represents the executive side, in legislative matters, the old law of the land prevails. So Kusho told me that his was a religious country, and Dalai Lama administers the law as laid down in Scriptures and Tradition.

Panchan Lama

When I asked him about the inauguration of a new Panchan Lama at the monastery of Tashilumpho (which gives him the title of Tashi Lama) he very emphatically said: "It has not been established till now that the Panchan Lama has taken incarnation. It is very difficult to prove an incarnation. And as all have to bow down and pay respect to Panchan Lama, his incarnation must be proved first". Later on as a shrewd member of a ruling family he replied that he had been away from his country for long and does not know the exact position now.

The same was his reply when I asked how many foreigners there were in Tibet now. Of course no foreigners were allowed except with the permission of the Tibetan Government. When he had left there were a number of foreigners. Europeans, Germans, Britishers, Americans, and Chinese. He did not know the present strength. In reply to a further question he admitted that there used to be an exchange of monks from Tibet to Mongolia and 'vice-versa' but since war had broken out in China, that had been discontinued. He was emphatic that this exchange continued with independent Mongolia and not with Russian Mongolia.

Discussing Tibet's security against any foreign aggression, he made some very significant remarks. He said that he trusted that India would, on account of her age-old neighbourly relations with Tibet, help her, whenever such a need arose. Tibet was a backward country and needed all assistance that India could provide. But he added, that he had complete faith that India would respect the freedom of Tibet and not suppress it. He had read what Mahatma Gandhi wrote in some Chinese books and had known that Gandhiji considered all as equals.

Tibetan Way Of Life

This 27-year-old brother of Lalai Lama has seen China for full five years and has also known a bit of diplomacy in the world of today. He was not out of date. Dressed in a Manilla shirt and trousers, he looked like a Chinese or any other Asian that you may find in U.N.O. meetings or international conferences. While in China he married, a year ago, a Chinese Buddhist who had been his school mate. Ostensibly civil war moving to the south had made him leave his studies incomplete in China, while it may not also be ruled out, that it was thought advisable for him to leave China, when perhaps his country was thinking of adopting a new line about the Chinese.

A glimpse of this brother of the Dalai Lama gave me the impression that Tibetans, acknowledged as one of the most civilised races on earth, are not so far from world currents as is commonly understood. Se Kusho Gyala Thandup is going to Tibet with a number of outside things in his mind and the Dalai Lama, when he comes of age may be totally a new force from what is used to be. He said that he personally wanted many of the modern amenities should also be available in Tibet, although he did not know how people would receive them. His wife, a modern girl, is also likely to affect the way of Tibetan living, although his marriage will not be regarded as something very strange.

When I departed, His Excellency was still more courteous. He shook hands, bade me Namaskar in the traditional Indian fashion and also bowed down in Tibetan and Chinese fashion. He has picked up some English and muttered, "Thank you very much". He also communicated to his interpreter to ask me to drop in sometime, if possible, again within a day or two, when he was in Delhi. He was very humble, told several times that he was just a boy and needed advice as how to conduct himself and also sought indulgence for anything said that should not have been said. I had no such complaint. Despite all this talk for full sixty minutes he had scrupulously avoided any reference that may put him or his Government in a wrong corner.

RELIGIOUS FERVER IN AUSTRIA

Big Catholic meet in Vienna. Cardinal Innitzer officiated at the Start of the Corpus Christi ceremonies.

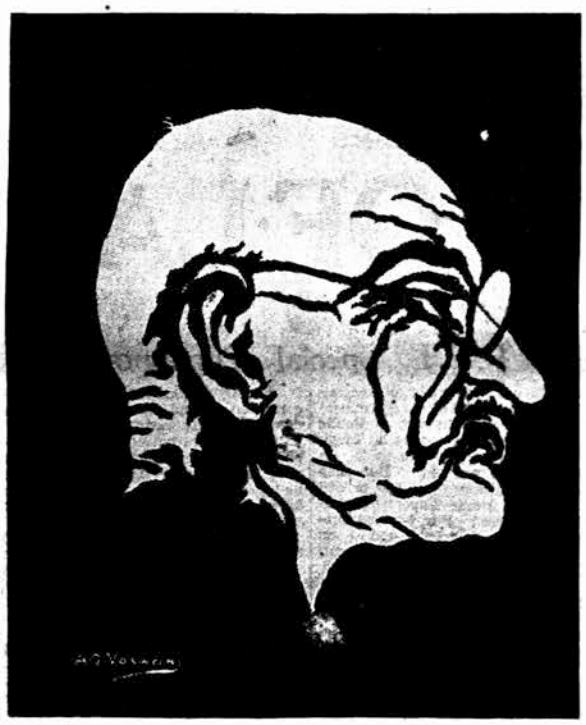
Reminiscences Of Mahatma

BY J. C. KUMARAPPA

★

Gandhiji's experimenting mind will stop at nothing. We were carrying on research in the use of oil cakes as human food and the nutritive effect of Margosa (neem) leaves.

Once, while the experiment was on, the Working Committee of the All-India Congress met at Maganwadi. At dinner I sat on the right side of Gandhiji, while Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was on his left. Gandhiji was consuming bowl-fuls of Chutni made out of neem leaves! He took a spoon-ful from his dish and put it in mine. The Sardar with a twinkle in his eye looked at me and said, "Kumarappa, we of the Working Committee are being fed with oil cakes and neem leaves! Bapu started with drinking goat's milk and has now come to goat's food".



WHEN the All-India Village Industries Association was formed, Gandhiji made Maganwadi, which was the headquarters of the Association, his residence until he moved to Sevagram. While he was staying with us, he used to take part in all manner of every-day round of duties. One such was to take turns at washing kitchen utensils — big vessels in which food was being prepared for 50 to 60 people at a time and the vessels required to be cleaned of the accumulation of soot. Amongst those who would take these turns, was Gandhiji also.

One day, the lot fell to Gandhiji and myself to clean the kitchen utensils. We carried these heave, big, copper and brass vessels to the well where with a litter coir fibre and ashes we were scraping the outside. Our hands were, up to the wrists, black with soot. Just then Srimathi Kasturba Gandhi appeared on the scene. She stood for a while, hands akimbo, watching Gandhiji cleaning the pots. Suddenly, she could hold herself no longer. She bent down and snatched a huge vessel from off Gandhiji's hands, before he could realise what was happening.

She turned on Gandhiji saying, "This is none of your job. You get up and go and mind your business, and leave this to people who can do this kind of work." With a furious look in her face and the large vessel in her hand, she walked away to another part to clean the pot herself.

Gandhiji stretched out his hands and got up straightening his back. He said to me, "Kumarappa, you will have to excuse me now. You are a happy man as you are a bachelor. There is nobody to obstruct your daily programme! However, to keep the peace in this house, I had better obey orders." With this he went and washed his hands and left me to other black pots.

Mahatma And Visitors

The following instances show how Gandhiji was able to assess human infirmities and treat them in a normal way:— We used to get all kinds of visitors who would insist on seeing Gandhiji. One such was a young man about fifteen years of age who had been suffering from St. Vitus's dance. He came and sat down at the foot step of the room where Gandhiji was staying and requested that he should be allowed an interview. The secretarial staff, which was mindful of Gandhiji's comforts, told him that Gandhiji was too busy to see him.

This man sat at the door step till the evening. The matter was then reported to Gandhiji. Gandhiji replied, "I know I cannot help this young man immediately, but I don't see any reason why he should be forbidden approach to me. If he cannot come to me, whom else can he go to?" He sent for him and enquired into his case.

He asked him to be fed for that night. The next morning Gandhiji ordered that this young man to be given a pen-knife in hand and asked to cut vegetables for the kitchen. This he did for some months and this enabled him to gain control of his nerves, more or less steadily enough for him to read and write. And after about a year or so, he was able to proceed to America for higher studies.

I may mention that in my own case, when I had a slight stroke and blurring of vision, experts in Bombay who examined me for high blood pressure, could find nothing wrong constitutionally or organically. I came back to Gandhiji and gave him the doctors' reports. Gandhiji replied, "We have to discover both the cause of this blood pressure and its cure". The next day a lady Professor from Kinaind College from Lahore had come to discuss some questions with Gandhiji. He called Dr. Sushila Naiyar and asked her to take the Professor to me, instructing her to ascertain my blood pressure before our discussions began and to take it again after 15 minutes of our conversation. The result was, there was a rise of about 20 points.

Gandhiji's Prescription

The next day Gandhiji called the person in charge of the carpentry section at the Ashram and suggested he should draw a line on a plank of wood and get me to saw it along that line. Dr. Sushila was instructed to take my blood pressure before and after the operation. The result was a rise of about 10 points.

The third day Sardar Pritthvi Singh, the physical Instructor at the Ashram, was asked to take me for a short trot of about a couple of furlongs and watch the rise in my pulse-beats and in addition to this, Dr. Sushila Naiyar was asked to take my blood pressure before and after the run. The Sardar, after running with me, reported that my performance was like that of a trained athlete and the rise and fall in the pulse-beat was normal after that amount of exertion, while the blood pressure showed a decrease in 10 points.

Then Gandhiji told me "concentrated brain work appears to be the cause of your blood pressure while concentrated physical exertion also caused blood pressure, but not to the same extent. On the other hand, pure physical exertion without any mental concentration showed a fall in the blood pressure. So, he said to me, "if you have high blood pressure you should walk it off."

He prescribed for me a daily walk of five miles and relaxation in the middle of the day to take away the strain of the morning. With this prescription, I have been carrying on for the last ten years without any difficulty. This incident also shows the overwhelming practices approach that Gandhiji brought to bear on every little problem that was brought before him.

PATTER **BY ASUDE**

THE BOYS OF BOMBAY

Personally speaking, I think it is just flatulence. Not the common-or-garden flatulence you and I suffer from, but a flatulence of a superior brand. Spiritual flatulence. John Knox suffered from it, and so did Billy Sunday. The great Mrs. Aimee McPherson, Queen of Night Clubs, was another victim. In India, it is known as the "Ministers' Megrim."

Five days in Bombay have opened the eyes so wide that they cannot possibly open wider. For instance, I had no notion that the boys of Bombay were so gay. And "immoral." Who says that the boys of Bombay are "immoral"? Not I, not I. It is the Hon'ble Home Minister of Bombay who says it. And if the "Home" Minister does not know his own boys, who does?

I hear a thousand stalwart Congressmen thundering at me: "When did the Home Minister of Bombay say that the boys of Bombay were immoral? And where?" Steady, my hearties, take it easy. You will get your dope all right.

When? It was on a Sunday—naturally,—July the 31st. Where? At the Prize Distribution ceremony of the Bombay Fort Free Night High School. Where could you find a better venue for getting rid of the spiritual steam surging up the ventris? What better place to discuss drinks than a High School?

"*Mr. Desai observed that by enforcing prohibition many other evils associated with drinking could also be eliminated and the morale of the people kept high. That would enable the illiterate masses who constituted the majority of victims to the habit to improve themselves.*" Presumably, the boys of the Night School were some of the "illiterate masses" constituting the "majority of victims." And presumably, they could not help improving themselves after this Boanargic blast.

The newspapaper report goes on: "*The Minister, who was answering the argument that Government should not proceed with their prohibition programme and that the revenue of nine crores of Rupees derived from that source should be utilised for providing educational facilities for the people, said that he would rather wish that the country was economically poor and morally rich than prosperous and immoral.*"

That's the stuff to give 'em! Or, shall we say, At-a-boy! my Angel-Minister!

What, after all, is Money? "*Mr. Desai added, money was not all. If that argument was accepted, Government would be penalising a misguided section to help another section of the community. Not only would that not lead the people to any progress, but it would result only in ruin and disaster.*" No, no, it was NOT Hyde Park, it was your very own Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

There can be no third explanation. Either these boys were already looking at wine while it was red, and thereby heading straight for "ruin and disaster," or,—the Minister had managed to achieve a surplus accumulation of spiritual H-2-S in the system which nothing but this belching before the boys could relieve.

But five days in Bombay, and what a lot there was to learn! Somebody left a copy of the new Prohibition Act in my room at the hotel, and I turned over the pages. After that, Stanley Gardiner and Peter Cheyney had no place at the bedside table. The Act took all of it.

The essential object of the enactment, it was made very clear, was to stop and prevent "intoxication" in any shape or form. Misinformed men, who start bellowing at the Government for snatching their spot of Scotch of evenings, should know this. It is not only a peg or two of Whiskey, or Brandy, or Gin, or a goblet of Manhattan which drive you to "immorality", "ruin and disaster"

There are other dangerous potions. Lavendar water, for instance or Eau-de-cologne. You do not know how many boys are being led to sheer "ruin and disaster" by imbibing lavendar water alone,—not to mention eau-de-cologne. The Home Minister is a knowledgeable man.

That is quite all right, and I am all for knocking off the other man's glass, but what worries me is the query as to how exactly a dash of lavendar water drives me to "ruin and disaster." Do I have to drink the stuff? Or, just have a sniff of it? I am not particularly anxious to drink it. But can I smell it? The Act does say that I can consume "any quantity", but how consume lavendar water?

In the list given, I see that the only stuff which you can drink as much as you like, are "Asavas" and "Arishtas." This requires looking into. I have heard people say that they can guarantee as good a "morning after" as the headiest of Canadian rye. Why not? For aught I know or you know, might turn out fine for topping off a mash of tapioca.

I gathered quite a lot of information about the things to come. It was said that the Masters were determined that all "intoxicants" were to be ruthlessly wiped off the Bombay map by June, 1950. And by "intoxicants", they meant anything which induced a feeling of "intoxication."

Milton, for instance, was to be taboo at every school. That a man who could create a boozer like Comus and talk of "dropping odours, dropping

(Continued on page 23)

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From "Quit India" to Free India is a big stride in history. But two years of freedom have not been an unmixed blessing to India. The casualties of partition, huge mass exodus of uprooted populations, the evil legacy of blackmarkets and corruption and the enveloping cloud of inflation presented a threat to the new-born freedom, and the government had to concentrate its energy on battling with the terrific forces of disruption.

This sombre picture is not without relieving highlights in the shape of first steps for the foundation of a Welfare State. In the following article, the Congress President draws a pen-picture of how

INDIA RIDES THE STORM

By Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya

TWO years of freedom have not been an unmixed blessing in India They have been complicated by events and developments, altogether of an unexpected nature.

Freedom itself took its birth, not by easy labour, but by forcible delivery Hard labour in midwifery may be effected either by instument or by ripping open the mother's abdomen and womb. Here the operation was slightly different, because India's freedom was secured by cutting India's body in twain—by a primitive process of fission as in the open amaeba.

The partition was the first disaster. The Child of Freedom was saved but Mother India, in her fullness and glory, was put to death.

Thus it was that the very birth of freedom began in a calamity, which was followed by the usual infantile ailments by the dozen and the score. They have had to be dealt with and treated

An exodus of one crore of population one way and the other and the killing of ten lakhs of people during and before the exodus, were disasters of the first magnitude.

To feed and clothe, to house, educate and treat these ten million people, was not an easy matter. Townships are being built, land is being distributed, shops are being constructed wayside homes are being improvised and everything possible is being rendered to help the so-called refugees, whose lot is unenviable, whose fate is uncertain, who have nothing to call their own, who do not know what they should live for, since partition was not of their seeking nor was it effected with their advice or consent.

The very day of the declaration of the freedom of India was the day on which the Princes of India—562 in number —were declared free to do what they liked to join either Union or not to join any

Loose

Thus, these lions in the cages were let loose upon society all at once, and it took time for nearly two years to train them and bring them under control. Groups of States have been formed. Individual states have been abolished, except in the case of Mysore and Hyderabad. Kashmir had to face a war initiated by Pakistan under the guise of a tribal raid. Police action had to be taken to subdue the rebellion of the Nizam.

The states were thus brought under and the third calamity was tided over but the Government of the groups of states demands detailed attention.

The fourth was the disaster of inflation by which prices rose. One hundred and seventy crores of currency notes in circulation before the war, became 1,270 crores at the end of the war, and the upward trend was not stopped even then. The price index rose beyond all expectation and universal discontent prevailed over the cost of food, while the scracity of the food itself was added to the discontent.

Thus, after 150 years of British rule, India had to go in search of food, bowl in hand, round about the world, without money to pay for it, for the supply of her dollar pool resources was scanty. While this was so, the nation was not prepared for rationing because it had never been trained in the art of self-reliance, and has always been looking up to Government for help.

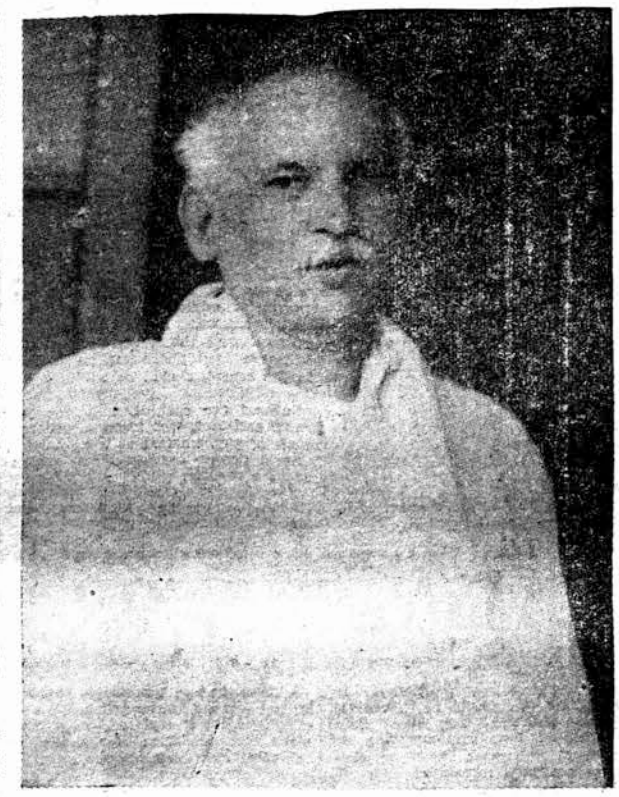
Indeed, all initiative had been killed, and therefore, it was that people looked for extraneous aid.

Blackmarketing And Bribery

Rationing on a wide scale introduced dishonesty and promoted blackmarketing. Blackmarketing and bribery became rampant.

Both these were the legacy of British rule in India, especially during wartime to secure help in war But in India, such help was discountenanced by the nation and even opposed by the Congress, so that the Government had to pamper the people, the officers, the merchants, the press and everybody who offered to co-operate with them in the war.

The high scale of morals which obtained once went low, standards degenerated and ultimately, while the British left, bribery and blackmarketing remained as a legacy to be tackled by the immature and newly formed Indian Republic.



Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President.

Then came the demon of inflation. River projects had to be held in suspense because of inflation. Purchase of Zamindari had to be reconsidered because of inflation. Prohibition policy was slowed down because of inflation and cottage industries had to give place to imported consumer goods because of inflation. Things were contrarywise, and no one was sure that the election programme of the Congress could be put through.

There has been much delay in the nationalisation of key industries. We had neither the money nor the talent for taking over such things

Then And Now

In spite of these, the Army in India had to be made the Indian Army, the Industrial Finance Corporation with a capital of 30 crores of rupees, the Damodar Valley Administration with a capital of 10 crores of rupees and the Relief and Rehabilitation Trust with a capital of another 10 crores of rupees, have been brought into being.

The Congress Government has had to face an uphill task. The co-operation of the people has been halting, and even grudging. Whereas in self governing countries every man identified himself with his nation and his government and judges all things from the standpoint of his government alone, here in India people do the contrary, and each man wants to profit by self-government.

What is Swaraj? How is Swaraj going to help me? Where and when can I advance my interests under Swaraj? These are the natural questions put to themselves by some of the political sufferers on one hand, and a good fraction of the public on the other Not that all are guilty of such perversity, but that the first reaction to the enjoyment of power by a few has naturally whetted the appetite of some at least of those whose disinterestedness in public service has not been of the highest order.

We have therefore had to combat, not a Pakistan, not a natural cataclysm, not an accident of economics, but our own kith and kin, men who have stood by us in winning our independence but who after freedom has been established, are anxious to live a better life, to educate their sons, marry their daughters, house themselves comfortably and ensure food and clothing for themselves with decency, if not in luxury.

On the top these questions came our relations with foreign nations. Twenty-four of them have sent representatives to Delhi and taken our representatives from Delhi in the diplomatic line To find all these men and their assistants, their executives, their secretariat, and to see that all these representatives of India hold high the honour of their motherland in foreign countries where they are called upon to bear on their shoulders responsibilities, altogether without experience, was no easy task.

While this was so, we have had to render help to Burma, negotiate the emancipation of Indonesia and the civil liberties of Indians in South Africa, besides facing the problems of Junagad, Kashmir and Hyderabad before the United Nations Organisation.

Communist Offensive

Our worst experience, however, has been with the Communists. They had changed their tactics on 16th December 1945, when they published a confidential document that there should be plenty of strikes, whereas till then they had discouraged all strikes. The Change of policy was due to the knowledge that the Congress was coming to power.

Strikes and outbursts of violence were the order of the day and in Hyderabad in particular, in Bengal, Andhra and Kerala generally, these outbursts have attained a certain notoriety which was unexpected.

But after the decision in Calcutta in April 1948, at the World Conference of Communists, that they should raise their tempo and become aggressive, one should have known what to expect of them in one's own country.

With the Communist outbreak in Malaya, Burma, China, Indonesia and Indo-China, India cannot be too cautious about the possibilities of the future. Nor do current events ward off such apprehensions.

This, in short, is the story of the freedom of India. This is the dark side of our success.

But these two years have had their bright side as well. Our achievements are many.

Prohibition has been well nigh established. The Agrarian Reforms Committee has prepared its report. Zamindari Acts have been passed, to abolish Zamindari in Madras and Bihar, while in the United Provinces legislation in this behalf is on the anvil

Rural reconstruction is seriously taken on hand. Village Panchayats are being organised everywhere

Scientific education is making rapid strides with the establishment of technical colleges, science laboratories and centres of research in pure and applied science.

The battle with Malaria is being waged with sternness and determination. The problem of food and disease has become one and indivisible. There are two lakhs of square miles of land which is highly fertile and where rainfall ranges from 50 to 120 inches but which is infected with malaria. This is the sub-Himalayan terrain and some areas in Orissa. Unless you wipe out Malaria, you cannot cultivate the land

This double problem is being bravely faced by the Government of India. Malaria has been wiped out in the Wynad region at a cost of Rs. 1 per capita per annum. All this requires a large increase of doctors, nurses and midwives, of whom supply is not a half, a tenth or a hundred, (respectively) of what it should be according to modern standards

Commonwealth Link

Amongst the external problems, easily the most complicated one has been how to link India with the Commonwealth, from which the Republican character of the Indian constitution must naturally separate her

Months of thought and deliberations have led to the decision that India may well continue to be a member of the Commonwealth. In the transitory period such a link is considered to be a source of great assistance and whatever may be the positive nature of the assistance, negatively the disadvantages that will be obviated by such a link cannot be underrated

It is seldom that political prophecies come true. But when one turns up the pages of recent Indian history, one wonders how prophetic the resolutions of the Congress passed by the Working Committee on 14th July 1942 and by the A.I.C.C. on August 7 and 9, 1942, have proved.

In the former of these resolutions the following words occur:

"The Congress would change the present illwill against Britain into goodwill and make India a willing partner in the joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and peoples of the world and in the trials and tribulations which accompany it. This is only possible if India feels the glow of freedom.....

"In making the proposal for the withdrawal of British rule from India, the Congress has no desire whatsoever to embarrass Great Britain or the Allied Powers in their prosecution of the war, or in any way to encourage aggression on India, or increased pressure on China by the Japanese or any other power associated with the Axis group

"This proposal of the withdrawal of British power from India was never intended to mean the physical withdrawal of all Britishers from India, and certainly not of those who would make India their home and live there as citizens and as equals with the others.

"If such withdrawal takes place with goodwill, it would result in establishing a stable provisional government in India and co-operation between this Government and the United Nations in resisting aggression and helping China."

Liberation For All

The Congress, with rare foresight, stated in its resolution of the A.I.C.C

(Continued on page 8)

Musings On Home Front

BY R. K. SIDHWA

MAN'S memory is generally short. Great achievements are sometimes forgotten on flimsy grounds. Very often, it has been our experience in Indian politics.

The Governments at the Centre and in the provinces may have made mistakes. But can anyone say, with sincerity, that they have not tried to make our countrymen happy? asks the author.

AGAINST terrific odds, what our Governments have done, no other government would have done, even Nobody could have contemplated the dissolution of 664 princely states, big and small, in the manner our Government achieved it in what may be termed "bloodless revolution"

Who could have contemplated the strategy of this historic revolution" Who could have achieved it so peacefully?

These are questions which some of the critics of our Government should ponder over.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, member of Constituent Assembly.

Nevertheless it is interesting to consider why, despite the efforts of our great leaders, people in general in the urban areas speak ill of the Congress Government

I shall not deal with those who are out to oppose the present government by hook or by crook, for all conceivable reasons and often for no reason at all. I shall deal with only those who genuinely feel that our Governments are not progressing in the right direction

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Some people say that our governments are so much steeped in Gandhian philosophy that, instead of removing the greater ills of the country—as Gandhiji would have done—they have started with perfecting the morality of the people, thus making all countrymen like Gandhi.

Let me state from my survey of public opinion in the country that this class of critics is quite large. They say: "If Government have failed in removing blackmarketing, if they have failed in lowering state expenditure, if they have failed in reorganizing the administration, if they have failed in making Government services fit into the changed conditions, then these governments have no business to impose moral laws upon the people"

..I would, therefore, suggest to our Governments to consolidate our economic position and place our country on a solid foundation. Immediate problems of food, housing, clothing, increased production, industrialisation, should be given the highest priority. Till these have been solved, laws for improving the morals of the people should be shelved, or gradually introduced.

In matters dealing with morals, I would urge that our governments should not go very fast with legislative measures They would do well to fix a certain time limit within which to enforce such laws. This would mean cooperation of the people, but in moral laws, we must cultivate the opinion and get the goodwill of the people.

I would also suggest that there should be a central "super-cabinet" of four or five great men who enjoy the confidence of the people at large.

Fortunately, we have among us men like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kajam Azad who enjoy the supreme confidence of the people.

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The functions of such a supercabinet would be to chalk out high policy and programmes for the government of our country. They should have complete control over all ministers at the Centre as well as in the provinces.

I do not thereby mean any slur on our ministers; very many of them are of high integrity and ability.

It is in the interests of the country that on matters of policy, there should be this kind of co-ordination between the super-cabinet and the provincial ministries.

Furthermore, I would venture to suggest that the expenses on the Ministers' paraphernalia, particularly in the centre, should be cut down to the minimum. In many provinces Ministers are content with one personal assistant, who is on a moderate scale of pay, whereas at the Centre, several private secretaries are attached to a minister.

I would also suggest that the use of Railway saloons by Ministers and officials be abolished forthwith.

A fortnight ago, I noticed a Railway official and a Minister each using a big saloon which, if replaced, could have made accommodation for a total of 120 third class passengers.

I remember when our Prime Minister had been to London on official business some months ago, he refused to have a sleeping berth in the plane. The air authorities told him that they would give him special consideration and charge half the fare for a sleeping berth, which is four times the rate of a single sitting berth. He, however, politely refused the offer, remarking that ..his Government was not rich enough to spend all that money. He also had a human and fellow feeling, when he added: "How can I sleep when elders with me will be sitting up the whole night? Why is it that all the ministers do not follow their leader?

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One grouse among the refugees is the lack of housing. I have times out of number stated that refugees are greatly discontented because they have no shelter. They are wandering from place to place. It is not that our ministers in the centre and the provinces have no sympathy.

They have it in abundance and they spend large funds, too, but they have no positive plan. I am more than convinced that if a determined step is taken, we could house all these unfortunate people in the in the shortest possible time.

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Large numbers of middle and lower middle class people among the refugees want to support themselves; they do not want any monetary help from the State. What they want is a piece of land for building houses, but the Government at the Centre has not been helpful. I would suggest all Governments to give lands on a nominal rent free of all taxes for five years. If this policy is adopted, much of the opposition in this direction would vanish.

There is a good deal of discontent among the lower middle class people in this country. The Government has given relief to industrialists, capitalists, peasants and labourers. But they have absolutely ignored the middle class people—the backbone of the country.

Their mode and standard of living is different from that of the labourers There is a great deal of hardship due to high cost of living. Besides a big army of office workers, there are numerous brokers and small traders who have lost their avocations due to restrictions and controls.

I would sincerely wish government not to ignore the legitimate demands of this class. They are vocal and useful. They were the people who had the fullest sympathy with the fight for freedom. I would like to know whether our Governments, or for that matter any businessman, could function for one day without them who are the backbone of our daily life!

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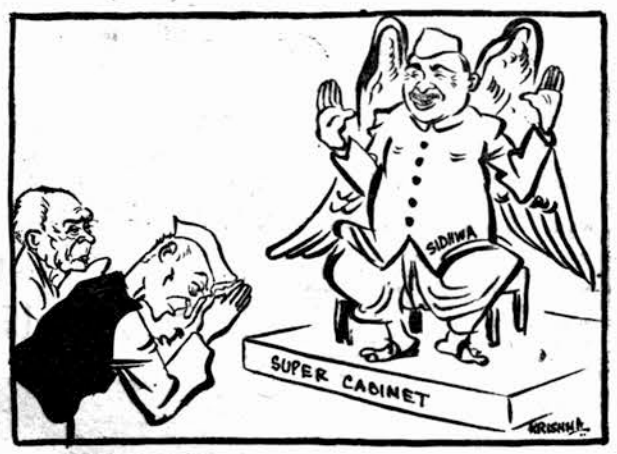

★ 'SUPER-CABINET FOR INDIA' ★

FOR fifteen years Mr. Ernest Bembridge had been the proud postmaster of a sub-post office in Lordship Lane, London, S.E. It was the kind of place where you can't send telegrams but you can buy buttons and things. On August 29, 1936, he had to shut up shop, for a big up-to-date General Post Office had just been opened a few doors away.

Like a lost soul Mr. Bembridge wandered among the empty counters of his shop for a week, and then, quite suddenly, died, says a writer in "Leader." His son, Dr. Robert Bembridge, told the press: "I ordered a post-mortem examination on my father. This revealed that part of his heart was ruptured. He has never suffered from his heart and I know that the rupture must have been caused by the mental pain he suffered." Ernest Bembridge had in fact died of a broken heart.

But can you die of "a broken heart?" In the literal sense of the words, you certainly can. A diseased heart muscle has been known to rupture as the result of pressure of blood within its cavity. But if by "a broken heart" we mean "unrequited love", it is not so easy. Heart-break can lead to despondency, loss of sleep, appetite and weight which may leave you susceptible to serious infection.

Lord Horder (then Sir Thomas) was eloquent upon the subject just a quarter of a century ago. He told students of Durham University Medical College, in his opening address for the winter session, that a broken heart could cause death even if there were "no physical signs of disease."

Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, however, held that the heart never "breaks." It is the sympathetic nervous system, she said, that succumbs: like the lungs and the digestion, it often acts outside the brain's control. You get a "sinking feeling" which affects your will to live, or "courage." So it isn't your fault if you are a coward.

"BROKEN HEART" AND UNREQUITED LOVE

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Unrequited love is by no means the commonest cause of broken hearts. Two years ago an old lady, Miss Cecilia Cray, of Trowbridge, Wilts, had some jewellery stolen. It was of purely sentimental value. Miss Cray, a Church and social worker well-known for her generosity, was shocked when the police arrested her charwoman, who got six months' hard labour. This ingratitude, and her own loss of faith in human nature, so distressed Miss Cray that she died next day.

It often happens that husband and wife die almost simultaneously. The death of one partner removes the other's will to live. In 1930, Edward Killey 68, a retired clerk of Douglas I.O.M., was found dead on his knees beside the dead body of his wife. He had apparently been praying for her recovery.

Colonel Spencer Mort, surgical director of North London Hospital, died in November, 1932. When Mrs. Mort was told of his death, she became hysterical and died at once.

Queen Mary I said that when she died "Calais" would be found written on her heart. "It would be more anatomically correct," writes a modern doctor, "if she had said that Calais would be imprinted on the cortical cells of the frontal convolutions of her brain."

The prize excuse was introduced during the trial of a man charged with wife-beating. A neighbour present during the assault was called as a witness for the prosecution. He described the blows in detail and the wife's helplessness.

In astonishment the judge turned to the witness and asked: "Do you mean the court to understand that you stood by and saw this man strike the poor woman again and again?"

"Yes, I saw it all".

"And you made no effort to interfere?"

"I couldn't."

"Why not?"

"I was filling my pipe."

★ELEVEN DELHIS★

BY ANAND JAIN

DELHI, The Capital of free India, has been the capital of about a dozen empires; and no other city, in India, has reflected so faithfully as Delhi the ups and downs of history.

(1) In the legendary days of the Mahabharat, Indraprastha was the capital of India. It was at the site of that ancient city that Sher Shah Suri later built a fort. Historical evidence is lacking as to whether there were any constructions there before Sher Shah built his fort. Some ancient history books, however refer to the remains of a fort to the north of the old fort, where the mousoleum of Abu Baker Hydri, contemporary of Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji, is situated

(2). After a gap of centuries, Delhi was again the capital of the Chauhan Kingdom under Prithvi Raj.

(3). After Prithvi Raj was killed, Qutubuddin Abak, the slave of Shahbuddin Ghori invaded Delhi, and a battle was fought near the fort of Lal Kot, situated to the north of the Qutab Minar. The remains of the fort can still be seen. Qutubuddin Abak founded a Delhi near that fort.

(4). Manzumuddin Kaikobad founded another Delhi on the bank of the Jumna, at present called Kalakari.

(5). Allauddin Khilji founded the fourth Delhi between Qutab Minar and the Safdarjang, and it was named Shri.

(6). Ghyasuddin Tughlak founded a Delhi four miles to the east of the Qutab Minar and named it as Tughlakabad.

(7) Mohammed Tughlak founded another, Delhi between Shri and Tughlakabad and named it Jahan Numa.

(8). Feroz Shah Tughlak built the fort of Firozabad to the north of the old fort and founded the seventh Delhi there.

(9). Sher Shah Suri built the present Purana Qila and founded a city around it, whose remains are still to be found near the Old Fort and Humanyun's mousoleum.

(10). The present Delhi was founded by Shah Jahan and is 300 years old.

It was the city that became the capital of the Moghal Empire at the peak of its glory.

(11). In 1912, the then British Government of India trasferred their capital from Calcutta and founded the present New Delhi at a cost of Rs. 2 crores. On August 15, 1947, this was handed over to the Government of Indian Dominion.

Historic Citadel

At present there are only two Delhis, —Old and New —This Old Delhi became the capital of the Mughal Empire at the peak of it's glory; its fame travelled across the seas and created the legend of the great Moghal.

Shah Jahan had lavished untold wealth on the construction of the citadal-palace, and history has honoured this historic building. The fort and the many gems of architecture inside it took nine years to complete and cost the Imperial treasury Rs. 120 lakhs.

Of the building inside the fort, which follows the general pattern of the time, the most important are the "Diwan-i-Am" (Hall of Public Audience) and the "Diwan-i-Khas" (Hall of Private Audience). The latter is a highly ornamented building of the Moghal times, and in beauty perhaps, only second to the famous Taj Mahal at Agra. On the walls of this beautiful chamber are inscribed these beautiful words:—

'If there is a paradise on earth,

It is this, it is this, it is this.'

Historic Street

One of the most historic streets in the world the Chandni Chowk, has been a mute witness for 300 years of the changing fortunes of Delhi. At one time, the nobles of Shah Jahan's court had their houses here, and down this street Shah Jahan, and later, Aurangzeb passed in processions majestic and pompous. But it was this very street through which Dara Shikoh was made to ride in humility. It was here that Nadir Shah Durani and Ahmed Shah Abdali proclaimed their greatness and might.

It was the scene of a state procession in 1912, when Lord Harding entered Delhi and proclaimed it the capital of British India, and again it was here that Lord Mountbatten, the last British Governor-General of India was given farewell by lakhs of Delhiwalas. This also witnessed the tragedies of 1857 and the firings of 1942.

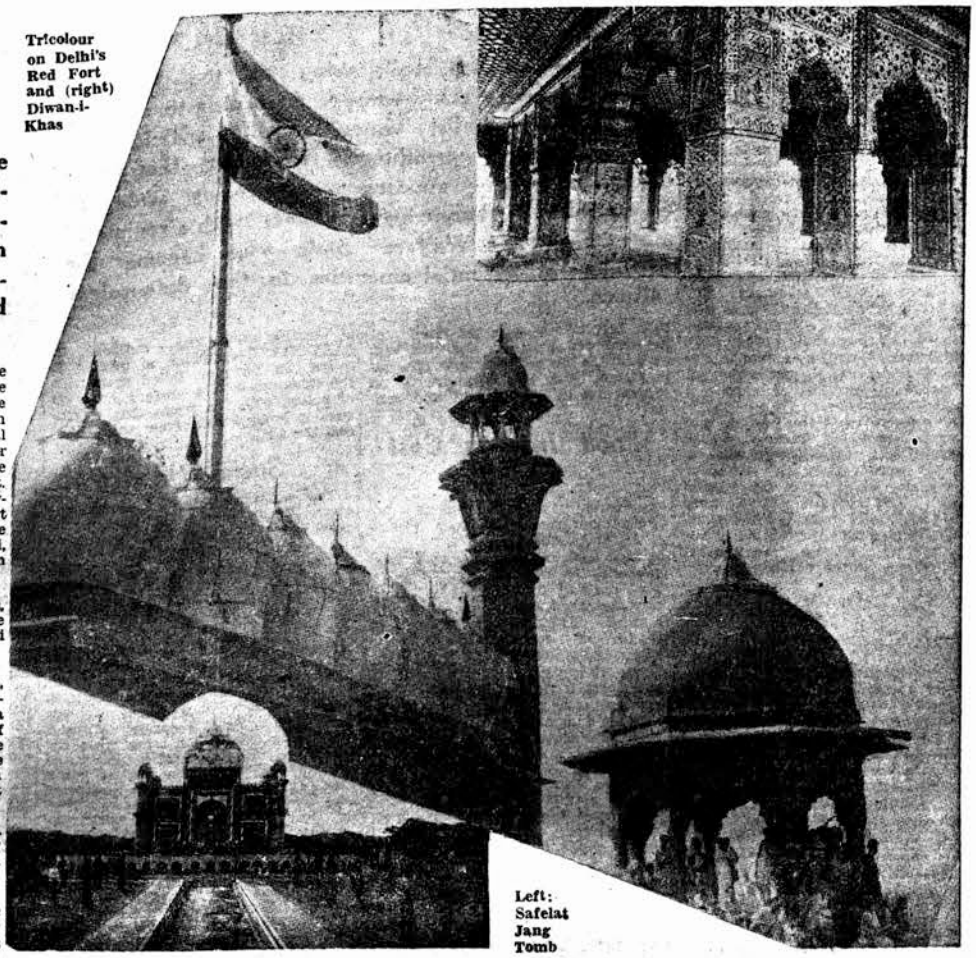
Population

In 1847, the population of Delhi and its suburbs was thought to be about 1,63,000, in 1868 it stood at 1,54,000; but in 1881 the first full census returned 1,73,009 and in 1901 the figure was 2,06,000. The population of Delhi urban area, including New Delhi, is estimated at present at 15 lakhs which shows that during the last 80 years it has gone up exactly ten times. This is in spite of the thousands sent to the gallows in Chandni-Chowk after the mutiny, and may thousands more that were slaughtered in the streets of Delhi by British soldiers.

In the long line of Delhi's satraps since it became a separate province and the seat of the Government in September, 1912, eighteen Chief Commissioners have administered it. By the appointment of the first Indian Chief Commissioner—Khurshed Ahmed Khan the province's "White Gaddi' ended.

Now in New Delhi several countries have opened their embassies and legations and it is becoming the centre of world political activity. Western powers have realised that by the efforts of Pandit Nehru the time is fast approaching, when the opinion of New Delhi will balance the scale of power politics.

The Asian Conference, called by Pandit Nehru to consider the Dutch aggression in Indonesia has high-lighted the name of the city. It seems that Westeras are looking at Delhi as the bridge between Eastern and Western powers.



Tricolour on Delhi's Red Fort and (right) Diwan-i-Khas

Left: Safelat Jang Tomb

HORSE DOCTOR AND GRAIN OF SENSE

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A patient went to a psychiatrist and complained that he had swallowed a horse. None of the usual mumbo-jumbo could persuade him differently, and so, in desperation the trick cyclist agreed to "operate".

The idea was simply to put the patient under for a few minutes, and while he was unconscious, to introduce a horse into the operating theatre.

When the patient came round, the doctor pointed to the horse and said, "Well, that won't worry you any more."

The patient shook his head. "That ain't the one I swallowed", he said. "That's a roan. My horse was white."

Hens Don't Know It!

Another psychiatrist caps the horse story with the interesting case-history of a man who fancied he was a grain of wheat.

This patient's fixation proved a particularly stubborn one. After eighteen months' treatment, his doctor succeeded in convincing the fellow that he was a normal human being. When the day came for him to leave, his psychiatrist said with some satisfaction: "Well, now. We got that settled for you, didn't we?"

"Yes", said the man. "Wasn't I stupid? Of all things to think I was a grain of wheat. Imagine it. Me!"

They had a good laugh about it. Just as they stood there in the hospital grounds a couple of hens came along scratching for food.

"Quick"! yelled the patient. "Hide me. They'll see me." And he dived precipitously under a rustic seat.

When the hens had gone, the doctor took him gently by the arm.

"I think you had better come inside for a minute", he said.

"Who me?" said the man. "Never felt better in my life."

"But those hens. Your behaviour..I thought you told me you were cured."

"Oh", said the patient. "I know I'm not a grain of wheat any more. That's fine for me. But what about them?".

Definitions With A Difference

Perfectionist: One who takes infinite pains, and often gives them to other people,—
—Kenneth L. Krishbaum in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Fish: A creature that goes on vacation about the time most fishermen do.

Planned economy: Where everything is included in the plans except economy.
—Carey Williams, Publishers, Syndicate

Efficiency: The knack of getting someone to do a job you dislike.
Edward H. Deshchnack.

Perfect Guest: One who makes his host feel at home.
—Marcelene Cox in Ladies' HOME JOURNAL

Apology: Politeness too late.
—COLONIAL PANNING NEWS

Conscience: That still, small voice that tells you somebody's looking.
—Anonymous.

TOWARDS A WELFARE STATE

By Achyut Patwardhan

THIS is a Socialist stock-taking of the Congress Government's achievements. According to Achyut Patwardhan, capitalist opinion has often criticised the ever increasing expenditure. He asserts that paradoxical as it may appear, an increasing scale of expenditure is thoroughly consistent with a regime of austerity. A Welfare State must become the provider of essential amenities to the defenceless citizen.

INDIA completes her second year of freedom with a sense that she has triumphed over the initial battles of survival; yet freedom has still not become the master-weapon with which to win our second war of independence against poverty and injustice. We are oppressed by the recognition that the ends of social well-being for which freedom is the means are still far from being attained. We are still living under the shadow of distress and want, and the anniversary of our liberation is for us a day of earnest stock-taking.

It is not as though we have suffered reverses on every front. Two years ago, India was an unstable balance of provinces and States; she could not be expected to endure a split-personality, half-feudal, half-free. That in all of these territories, the rule of princely autocracy has been finally terminated without serious conflicts is, indeed, a definite advance. Similarly, the fact that during the critical week of military action in Hyderabad, there was no outbreak of civil strife in any part of India is a creditable feature.

This suggests that the people had recognised that our freedom can be preserved by a secular democratic outlook, far more effectively than by copying the mentality of the Muslim League. The cease-fire in Kashmir and the triumph of the people's struggles in Hyderabad with the aid of the Indian army are the outstanding achievements of the past year.

As We Step In

However, in the field of economic reorganisation, the record of the past two years is dismal and the dark shadow of a crisis is lengthening, as we step in the third year. Almost as disquieting as the actual symptoms of instability, is the failure of the Congress Governments to wake up to the gravity of the problems that they are tinkering with. In this field, both the Governments and Big Business seem to be obsessed with old fashioned concepts; monetary problems seem more significant to them than the actual production of goods and services necessary to meet the primary needs of the people.

Some of these difficulties have arisen out of the situation which faced the country directly after the attainment of freedom. Thus, more than five million persons, uprooted from their lands and homes have had to be cared for and provided with the elementary resources of livelihood. During the past year, no clear and long-term projects have been put into effect to absorb these unfortunate countrymen in socially useful activities. The Government has spent more than fifty crores upon the relief of the displaced persons. But this vast expenditure has been philanthropic, rather than being in the nature of a programme of mutual aid and self-help.

Food Imports Cost Heavily

Similarly, the Government has directed our scarce exchange resources to the purchase of food from other countries to meet the crisis of food shortage. Over two hundred crores worth of foodgrains have been imported during the past 2 years. The high price paid for these imported foodgrains amounts to giving a subsidy to foreign farmers, in addition to the normal Indian prices. We are nevertheless not less dependent upon such imports and this scale of expenditure might easily have been utilized to step up our home production and procurement.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan, the Socialist leader.

In both these fields, the vast expenditure undertaken by the Government could have yielded better results, if it had been planned in terms of our long-range needs. The Government's economic policy which was meant to please all has succeeded in pleasing none. The outlook of SARVODAYA of which so much is heard has, however, failed to provide the Congress with a uniform criterion of policy, with the result that criticism is levelled both from the Right and the Left.

Social Unrest

The capitalists have complained about the increase in Government expenditure, and the level of direct taxation. They have refused to pull their weight, either in regard to investments or the level of production. On the other hand, the Government has failed to implement the solemn assurance of the Finance Minister to bring down the level of prices and the cost of living. Existing rates of dearness allowance where they exist are definitely below the cost of living index. Millions of those whose earnings are not able to keep pace with the high cost of living feel a growing sense of frustration.

We need more food; yet peasants are ejected from their lands in every province in the name of the sacred rights of property. Whereas individual liberty of the citizens may easily be curtailed by emergency powers, the law is powerless to prevent ejectments and thus help to augment our food production. Similarly, the lower-salaried middle class in the towns and the landless sections of the rural population have suffered grievously from the rising cost of living. These elements are unable to protect their living standards as peasants or industrial workers have done up to a point. This has contributed to the mood of social unrest.

This discontent does not arise out of malevolence. This is not due to the activities of a handful of trouble-shooters. But this is a warning that Government policy fails to reflect the needs of these millions. The cumulative result of these developments is a note of discord and bitterness in our public life. It is true that the Communist party is exploiting this weakness to disrupt the basis of political authority. But it would be wrong to overstress the Communist element or to play down these unfavourable trends which have asserted their strength through some recent by-elections.

Welfare State

There is another aspect of the situation which must be placed in a correct perspective. Capitalist opinion has often criticised the ever-increasing State expenditure. Paradoxical as it may appear, an increasing scale of State expenditure is thoroughly consistent with a regime of austerity. A welfare State must become the provider of essential amenities to the defenceless citizen. It is not the scale but the direction of the Government expenditure which is a matter for sincere concern.

A democratic Government demands a constant communion between the citizen and the State. At the end of the second year of freedom, this integration has not been reflected adequately in our public affairs. Indifference and dependence upon Government are, however, not attributes of a democratic public opinion. The people, for their part must remind themselves that they have triumphed against the all-powerful British Government. Unless they assert their will and create a powerful body of opinion, they cannot hope to influence Government policy. They must demand a planned effort to harness the entire resources to combat high prices and profiteering. Such a demand is even today struggling to express itself. They must demand a clean administration purged of laxness and inefficiency. Social changes and a planned economy are primarily a task for the people. To that task, we must dedicate ourselves afresh on this anniversary of our freedom.

(Copyright).

(Continued from page 5)

on Bombay on August 7 and 8, as follows:

"The freedom of India must be the symbol of, and prelude to, the freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination. Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom. It must be clearly understood that such of these countries as are under Japanese control now must not subsequently be placed under the rule of any other colonial power."

It is thus that India has taken a hand in liberating the South-eastern nations, in rendering timely aid to Burma and in mobilising the moral forces of 22 nationalities in India at a conference on behalf of Indonesia against Duch aggression. It is therefore a matter for pride and satisfaction that the labours of the Congress have borne fruit. Burma has been rehabilitated and Indonesia is well on its way to full freedom and republican government.

It is a matter for sincere rejoicing that today the prestige of India stands high among the nations of the world, and the attention of the world is turned towards India, in order to see that new experiment in the way of establishing world peace and fellowship of mankind may well be contemplated and taken on hand.

The rest of the nations of the world, whether in the Eastern or Western hemisphere, are living in the midst of confusion and carnage or a studied patronage of them. It may be that India, living in the midst of trees is not able to discover the wood. But countries abroad are able to take a clear view of the happenings in this country, the age-long principles by which this Oriental nation has regained freedom, and the utter contrast between these principles and the principles and policies adopted by the imperialistic nations of the world, in the East as well as in the West.

INDIA RIDES THE STORM

The Negro leaders of America are the first to acclaim the high principles of Satyagraha and Ahimsa and they look forward to India to be able to influence the American Republic, particularly the southern half, in combating their anti-negro spirit. Poll-tax has been levied on the negroes to thwart their citizenship rights. But the whites have joined them in a Satyagraha movement to cancel it.

The high esteem in which the Prime Minister of India has been held by the U.N.O. in Paris recently, and in England at the Commonwealth Conference, is a testimony positive to the position that India holds in the comity of nations. There is little doubt that, with his visit to America in October next, he will have doubly ensured the place of pride for India in the halls of honour of the world's nations.

India in bondage was a fruitful cause of the world's wars. India free is a guarantee of world peace.

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Doctor's Dilemma

A Doctor in Suffolk, England, with 4,000 patients on his health panel has become fed up with nationalized health. To each patient recently he sent the following mimeographed letter:

"Are you bald? Let me give you a certificate for a wig.

"Are your rations proving too much for your waistline? Let me introduce you to the latest in State corsets, with a certificate.

"Are you short of whisky, brandy, fats, meats, glucose? Let me give you a certificate.

"Are you short of petrol? So am I.

"Is your 44-hour week too much strain? Do let me give you a certificate.

"Can I give you an exemption from sitting on jury? Do you want to vote by post in the next election? Let me help you.

"Do you want rubber tires, utility furniture, extra coal, more paraffin? I have lots of certificates.

"Do you know you must fill in Form 24A if you want to have a baby?

"Are you ill? For God's sake don't call me in! I'm too busy signing certificates!"

—Mickling in Cleveland NEWS

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

New Minister To Gear Up Food Procurement

THE Commissioner for Food Production, Mr. R. K. Patil is living upto his reputation. He is the first official of the Government of India who has owned up the failure of the Grow-More-Food campaign.

Speaking at a Press Conference during the week he recognised that the Central and Provincial Governments had to share part of the blame. "There had been some increase in food production during the last few years, but that was a result of country's general development programme. The Grow-More-Food campaign had succeeded to the same extent as other development programmes. There has not been so far that development of a special will, which alone can ensure success in this War on Food Front" he added.

Mr. Patil was also aware of the paradox of increased "paper" production and actual fall in production of three million tons of foodgrains during the current year. Coming months will see how successful Mr. Patil will be to smash the racket in his own Ministry: the racket, which has been feeding India on claims for increased production, realisation of targets for production and excuses for scarcity of foodgrains. One view here is that the Agriculture Ministry as such should be abolished and the Ministry of Food should be entrusted with food production and its distribution.

Mr. Patil is fully aware of the non-co-operation of the Provinces with the Centre over a matter which is the sole responsibility of the Provinces. He will be firm. He would not say so just now, but he would stop grants-in-aid to, Provinces, which refuse to surrender 60 per cent of the additional yield to the Centre. He is also gearing up the machinery, which will periodically report to him whether the schemes financed by the Centre are being properly implemented. Lastly, he was aware of the large areas of arable land in Assam and indicated his determination to bring them under plough. He told the press conference **that Government's target was to raise 44,00,000 tons of additional foodgrains by 1951. The Government had budgetted to give Rs. 25,10 lakhs in grants and Rs. 28.30 lakhs in loans to the Provinces during 1949-50 towards the Grow-More-Food campaign. A similar amount may be expected next year.**

The Central Government's expenditure on two Ministries of Food and Agriculture, on the Grow-More-Food campaign, on food subsidies and allied matters could easily be placed at Rs. 100 crores a year. The January-June Bill for Food import is placed at Rs. 91,49,29,143.

The dollar expenditure involved in these deals is as follows.

Wheat.	U.S.A.	Rs.	13,21,51,250
	Canada	Rs.	7,27,02,309
	Argentine	Rs.	11,39,22,821
Wheat Flour			
	U.S.A.	Rs.	25,40,257
Barley		Rs.	1,60,22,453
Maize	U.S.A.	Rs.	1,08,83,392
	Argentine	Rs.	1,38,60,738
		Rs.	36,10,83,290

One view here has been that the Country's deficit is not as large as it is made out. The Provinces and States for instance procured till July 2, 1949, a total of 3,449,999 tons as against the procurement target of 4,585,300 tons or 1,135,301 less than anticipated. As against this, India, during the same period has imported 23,18,642 tons of foodgrains or over two million tons. Bihar was the biggest culprit. It procured 37,858 tons as against its procurement target of 110,000 tons. The United Provinces procurement amounted to 424,102 tons as against its target of 600,000 tons.

Procurement System

The following picture should illustrate the system of procurement and rationing in the Provinces:—

ASSAM: Government have the monopoly of procurement of rice, the only important crop in Assam. For purposes of procurement, the Province has been divided into 5 parts, each under a Deputy Director of Procurement. There is a ban on interdistrict movement of rice/paddy except on Government account. Purchases of rice and paddy are made through rice mills and direct from authorised licences and cultivators. All rice mills producing more than 50 maunds per day are required to sell their whole produce to Government. Government have also taken powers to requisition stocks from cultivators.

As regards distribution, even prior to de-control, there was very little effective rationing. At present only Shillong and Dilbrugarh are under strict statutory rationing. Three other towns, viz., Gauhati, Dhubri, Tinsukea are also rationed. Wheat and wheat-products are supplied to consumers on a card basis in 7 other towns. The major commitment of the Government is in respect of the tea garden labour, which alone takes 10,000 tons of rice monthly from Government procurement.

WEST BENGAL: There is a cordon round the surplus district. Private exports from these districts are prohibited. Procurement of paddy and rice is conducted through (a) direct purchasing agents and (b) the rice mills, which are controlled by Government.

At the time of re-control, Calcutta and its industrial area, Darjeeling, Kalimpong, and Kurseong were under statutory rationing. Since then statutory rationing has been extended to Assansol and Kharagpur. The total population covered by such rationing is now 6.3 millions. Besides this population, about 3.5 million people get the benefit of supplies, as and when required, through Fair Price Shops run by Government.

BIHAR: The surplus rice-producing districts of the Province have been cordoned off and Government have the monopoly of purchase in these districts. The rice mills throughout the Province act as the sole purchasers of paddy on behalf of Government, and their entire out-turn of rice is taken over by Government. Wheat and gram are also procured by the Government, but the quantities procured are small. Statutory rationing has been introduced in Jamshedpur town only with a population of nearly 3 lakhs. In the period just before decontrol, Bihar had 8 towns under statutory rationing.

ORISSA: Government had maintained the monopoly system of procurement throughout the de-control period. The system continues even now. Purchases are made by agents selected from the trade. District officers also make direct purchases. The purchase or sale by any person, whether a cultivator or not, of any quantity of rice or paddy exceeding 10 maunds in any one day is prohibited unless it be by or to a Government Agent. The exemption of sales of 10 maunds in any one day is an essential part of the system of distribution in the Province, as there is very little rationing.

MADRAS: On the eve of recontrol, monopoly procurement was confined to the surplus talukas of the surplus districts and the highly deficit districts of Malabar and Nilgiris. Since the re-imposition of control, procurement operations have been extended to all the districts of the Province, whether surplus or deficit. Under the system of procurement prevalent in Madras, the production and the requirements of each individual producer are assessed and the whole of the surplus is acquired by Government at fixed price. Thus the entire non-producing and inadequate producing population of the Province numbering 44 million is dependent on Government for supply of foodgrains.

TRAVANCORE & COCHIN: The procurement system is similar to that of Madras, and there is State-wise rationing on a statutory basis.

MYSORE: The procurement system is similar to that of Madras though it is not so rigorous. Four towns with a population of 1.2 million are statutorily rations. Besides, a rural population of 2.7 million is supplied foodgrains through a system of controlled distribution or informal rationing.

BOMBAY: The procurement system of Bombay is similar to that of Madras except that the Government have given a blanket minimum exemption per family instead of calculating the individual exemptions according to the size and requirements of each family at a standard rate. In addition, the movement of grain from one village to another is prohibited, and therefore, the surpluses of one village can go to another only through the Government Purchasing Agency. At the end of September, 1948, statutory rationing existed only in the four cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona, but about 3,000 Relief Quota shops were functioning in the non-rationed areas. With the reintroduction of Government procurement, statutory rationing has ben gradually extended to all the important towns and in the rural areas the process is still going on. The total number of rationed towns is now 130, involving a population of nearly 8.4 million. Besides, about 7 million persons are covered by controlled distribution.

HYDERABAD: Procurement is by levy and open market purchases. Eight towns with an aggregate population of 1.84 million are statutorily rationed. In addition, the Government have undertaken responsibility for feeding the essential personnel outside the rationed towns, and the rural deficit areas.

CENTRAL PROVINCES: All foodgrain licencees are required to sell 60 per cent of their purchases to the Government at fixed price. Procurement is thus made by a levy on the trade. The levy applies to rice, jowar, wheat and gram. Owing to the failure of the jowar crop, it has not, however, been possible for Government to procure any substantial quantities of jowar. Similarly in the case of wheat, as the cultivators usually sell their wheat direct to the consumers, Government collection of wheat has been small. In respect of stocks which are not required to be sold to Government under the levy system, the traders are free to sell whereever they desire within the Province. But the Government have reserved the right to requisition stocks, if necessary. There is no rationing in the Central Provinces. Owing, however, to the failure of the jowar crop, Government have introduced provisioning in 8 towns in the jowar tract. It is proposed to extend provisioning to 8 more towns situated in the jowar tract.

MADHYA BHARAT: There is monopoly procurement in respect of paddy, jowar, wheat and gram. Only Indore with a population of 310,000 is statutorily rationed. There is informal rationing in 4 other towns and controlled distribution in the heavily deficit rural pockets. The total population involved is 1.8 million.

A Surplus Province

VINDHYA PRADESH: There is neither Government procurement nor rationing. Vindhya Pradesh is surplus. The surpluses are procured by the Recipient Administrations under the Basic Plan from the licenced traders direct.

UNITED PROVINCES: Owing to the damage caused to the millets and maize crops, procurement of millets and maize has not been undertaken. As regards rice, purchases are made in the open market on a voluntary basis under the aegis of the Regional Food Controllers through Government Purchasing Agents, who are selected from the trade. A direct procurement scheme in respect of rabi grains has been enforced for the 1948-49 rabi crop, Under this scheme, each cultivator paying rabi rent in excess of Rs. 7 is required to deliver to Government, such quantity of rabi grains, as shall be equivalent in value to the total of his rabi rent and canal dues, calculated in accordance with the price prescribed by the Provincial Government. The levy is a first charge on the cultivator's produce, and when once the levy is paid, he is free to sell the rest of his produce. There is no statutory rationing. Relief Quota Shop concessions have been extended to all sections of the population in 54 towns covering a population of 6.3 million

EAST PUNJAB: Rice, wheat and barley are subject to Government monopoly procurement. All rice produced at a mill can be disposed of only under the orders of Government. Under the monopoly system of procurement for wheat, it is illegal to sell wheat in a village except for local consumption, or to export wheat from a village except for local consumption or to export wheat from a village except to an approved assembling market where sales can be made only to a Government Purchasing Agent. 20 towns with a population of 18 lakhs are under statutory rationing. There is controlled distribution in 7 towns and in the heavily deficit rural areas. Rationing will be extended to 30 more towns by September, 1949.

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES' UNION: There is neither monopoly procurement nor levy. The surpluses available for export are procured by the Recipient Administrations under the Basic Plan from the Grain Dealers' Associations which are licensed. The movement of foodgrains from one mandi to another is restricted. The Government intend to procure 2 lakh maunds of wheat direct from the cultivators during the current rabi season. There is no rationing.

GREATER RAJASTHAN: Owing to the partial failure of the kharif crops and the political changes which were then in the offing, there was hardly any kharif procurement. With the integration of the States, which coincided with the rabi harvest, rabi procurement has been undertaken. All the integrating States, except Bikaner and those which constituted the former Matsya Union have some scheme or other—monopoly or levy for procurement of rabi grains. Distribution of foodgrains is effected through Fair Price Shops except in Jodhpur City which is statutorily rationed.

SAURASHTRA: Owing to the failure of the kharif crops, it has not been possible to undertake Government procurement. Rationing has been introduced in the 3 towns of Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Rajkot. The total population of these towns is 4 lakhs.

KASHMIR: Paddy is procured by Government by means of a levy. A total population of about 1.3 million is covered by Government distribution.

To sum up, the Provinces and States have proceeded a long way towards the objective of reaching by October, 1949, the position in regard to monopoly procurement and rationing which existed in November, 1947, i.e., prior to de-control.

Procurement of foodgrains in one form or the other has been enforced in almost all the Provinces and States. In East Punjab, Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Travancore Cochin and the Madhya Bharat, there is monopoly system of procurement. In other areas procurement is made by means of a kind of levy and direct purchases, aided by the enforcement of foodgrain control orders.

In November, 1947, the number of persons covered by total or partial rationing was about 148 million. The number by the end of June, 1949, was in the neighbourhood of 133 million.

On War Basis

The Prime Minister and Mr. Patil have both expressed their firm determination to place food production on war basis. In war, a minor victory is the biggest tonic to morale building. In war, a general, making mistakes is put in front of a firing squad. Conversion of whole of New Delhi into a vegetable garden or crop filed would not enthuse the cultivator to take to intensive cultivation. Mr. Patil should first weed out the inefficient experts on the Grow-More-Files for his Ministry. Secondly he should set specific tasks for his experts, failure in which would cost them their arm chair job. Thirdly he should put a stop to large expenditure in dollar and sterling on reclamation till his Ministry gives him a correct picture of all the available culturable land in the various Provinces. According to one estimate there is enough land outside New Delhi in the Province of Delhi which would raise sufficient foodgrains to feed one lakh of people for a year. Mr. Patil has begun excellently. He should do well. In any case, he deserves all support in his most difficult task.

Doctor And Nurse Arrested

BOTH ENLARGED ON BAIL PENDING FURTHER INQUIRIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Rebello and Miss Gosavi, doctor and nurse in the G. T. Hospital, who are involved in the case in which a patient died in the hospital on Thursday afternoon, after being given a wrong injection, have been arrested by the Esplanade police.

In presenting them before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade on a charge of having caused the death of a patient by a negligent act the police stated that the deceased, Gulam Hussain Abdul Hussain was admitted into the G. T. hospital as an in-patient on July 7.

Dr. Mistry under whose treatment the patient was had prescribed him a daily injection of sodium salycilate Dr. Rebello, it is stated is an assistant of Dr. Mistry and Miss Gosavi is a nurse attached to the hospital.

Narrating the circumstance in which the patient died within ten minutes of being given an injection, the police alleged that on Thursday afternoon Dr. Rebello asked Miss Gosavi to prepare the injection. The nurse is alleged to have taken a wrong test tube which contained cocaine solution, filled the syringe and handed it to Dr. Rebello, who proceeded to give the injection.

Pending further inquiries both doctor and nurse were enlarged on bail by the Magistrate.

Knocked Down By Bus He Repaired

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A well-built and sturdy 55 years ex-fitter of the B.E.S.T. working in the Tilak Garage, was knocked down by a B.E.S.T. bus which was being serviced and repaired in the garage.

It is reported that the fitter, Nana Anaji Bhakare was working in the Tilak Garage, when a bus which was being serviced, knocked him down due to alleged negligence of the driver of the bus. He died on his way to hospital.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial disputes between Messrs. Devidayal and Sons, Bombay, and Punjab Metal Works Bombay, and the workmen employed under them have been referred by the Government of Bombay for Adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore.

RECEIVING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

Case Against Former Thana Excise Superintendent

BOMBAY, Saturday

S. R. Angadi, former Superintendent of Excise in Thana District, stood charged before Mr. Oscar Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court to-day on three counts for alleged acceptance of a solid gold bar weighing 250 tolas valued at Rs. 24,822 a motor car worth Rs. 15,736 and furniture costing Rs. 400 from Nassarwanji Manekji Kalyaniwala, who was a liquor shop licensee formerly.

Mr. Sushil Kavlekar appearing on behalf of the accused prayed for the postponement of the case until another case in which the accused is charged with nine others with conspiracy to cheat Government in respect of liquor revenue was disposed of, because, he pleaded, Kalyaniwala, who was cited as a witness in this case was an accused in the other case.

Arguing that the conspiracy case should be taken first, the defence counsel said that it might be that in case Kalyaniwala's evidence became favourable in the present prosecution he might be made an approver in the excise conspiracy case. He contended that if the prosecution found any obstacle in Kalyaniwala being made an approver, they could marshal enough evidence from a particular accused in that case.

NO POSTPONEMENT

The application submitted by the defence counsel was opposed by Mr. N. K. Petigara, Public Prosecutor, who argued that there was no ground for the conspiracy case to be heard first.

The application was rejected by the Magistrate.

The Public Prosecutor made a reference to the excise conspiracy case and certain acts alleged to have been committed by Angadi and others in pursuance of that conspiracy, namely, facilitating transport of liquor to Bombay which was intended for Jawhar State.

The charges related to alleged acceptance of illegal gratification by the accused from Kalyaniwala in 1947, prosecution stated. The accused was superintendent of excise at Thana in 1946 and 1947. Kalyaniwala was a licensee and he had a certain number of liquor shops in Thana District. Kalyaniwala's evidence was corroborated by independent evidence alleging that Angadi had received as illegal gratification on June 7, 1947, among other articles a sofa, a radio set and a rocking chair. These articles were purchased from Minerva Furniture Works the cost being paid by Kalyaniwala, according to the prosecution.

On August 14, 1947, Angadi was alleged to have accepted a motor car, the payment for which was made by Kalyaniwala. Subsequently, a new Buick car was selected and extra was paid by Kalyaniwala, the prosecution further alleged. When the car became too conspicuous, the car was said to have been disposed of.

Another charge against the accused as alleged by prosecution was that he had accepted a solid gold bar on October 17, 1947, which was subsequently recovered from a brother-in-law of the accused.

Kalyaniwala gave evidence to-day in the case. He was examined as a prosecution witness and he narrated circumstances how he came in contact with the accused.

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case to another date.

Mr. N. K. Petigara with Mr. Vyawaharkar appeared for prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sushil Kavlekar and Mr. B. K. Sonar.

Bogus Social Worker Convicted

Mrs. Sushila Raje alias Sushila Prasad, who described herself as a social worker and collected money from various individuals and institutions for the benefit of a non-existing school, was convicted on a charge of cheating by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas at the Esplanade Court today.

Sushila who is stated to have practiced this deception for 15 years was arrested on June 11 last by the city police after an elaborate investigation arising out of a complaint made to them. It was discovered that Sushila posed as the secretary of a bogus organisation which was conducting the "Free Union High School", which she represented was a night school at Naigaum. The school has no existence in reality.

Sushila pleaded guilty to the charge. She was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on each of two counts. The jail terms are, to run concurrently. In default of payment of fine, however, she is to undergo a further imprisonment of one month.

Fatal Fall From Tree

Shivaji Dhanaji Pawar, a 52-year old peon in a Gujerati Municipal School, fell down from a tree while plucking green leaves, yesterday.

It was stated that the peon who was working in the Tardeo Municipal Gujerati School, climbed a tree in the compound of the School yesterday, to pluck green leaves. But, he lost his balance and fell down from the height of 25 feet. He was immediately rushed to the Nair Hospital, but he died on the way.

...."she would be today a land flowing with milk and honey".
M K Gandhi
Over half a century ago.—two decades before Bapu said, "If not an article of commerce had been brought from outside India, she would be today a land flowing with milk and honey"—Godrej pioneered ventures that have grown into the production at very favourable prices of a diversity of pre-eminent, truly Swadeshi commodities essential for the well-being of our people. Their ranges and popularity could go on expanding, to satisfy our country's full requirements, and for export, —thereby contributing towards the achievement of India's economic freedom
SECURITY & UTILITY METAL PRODUCTS
Godrej
& BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.
SOAPS, LTD.
Regd.
SOAPS GLYCERINE
TOILETRIES
Godrej QUALITY
SWADESHI CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LABOUR

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Shud 5, 2005.
Muslim: Savval 18, 1368.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 16, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-19 a.m. Sunset: 7-7 p.m.
Hightide: 02-50, 14-50. Lowtide: 08-30, 21-16.

Today's Engagements

KAIVALYADHAMA: Mr. B. G. Kher will address Yogic Scholars at 4 p.m. at its premises on Marine Drive.

AIKYA KALA MANDAL: Annual social gathering at 3-30 at Podar College, Matunga.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Mr. K. G. Sayidain will address students at Anandashram Hall, Talmakiwadi at 5 p.m.

SOUTH KANARA HEALTH LEAGUE: Yearly general meeting at League premises at 10 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Lecture by Sri Rajalankarji at the Mission' premises at Gowalia Tank at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Human Evoution" at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Hall, Flora Fountain.

TAMIL SANGAM: Speech on Sollin Chelvan at 6 p.m. at premises.

MAITRI SANGH: Mr. Homi Taiyarkhan to speak at Blavatsky Lodge at 4-45 p.m.

INDIAN YOUTH: Bombay Left Consolidation Committee meeting at R. L. Trust near Opera House at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Talk on the "Story of the Common Vultures" at 11 a.m.

S.P.C.W.A.: Rani Maharaj Singh will visit at 9-15 a.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Lecture on "Cure of Diseases by Yoga" at 10 a.m.

B.P.C.C.: 49th birthday of Mr. S. K. Patil, observance at Congress House at 10 a.m.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Sitar Solos by Khan Saheb Vilayat Khan accompanied by Allah Rakha on Tabla will be held tomorrow (August 15) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall Tagore, Santa Cruz.

SRI KRISHNA SABHA

Harikatha Kalakshepam by Vijayaraghava Bhagavatar at 9 p.m. at Rambaug, Laxminarayan Street, Matunga.

RADIO

SUNDAY, August 14.

A.: 244 m. (1.231 kc/s) Also 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m.; 44.44 m. (7.240 flc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m.; 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7-45 p.m.; 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

B.: 353 m. (855 kc/s) Also 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m.; 31.41 m.; (9,550 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m.; 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7-15 p.m.; 61.98 m. (4.840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Purushottam Upadhyay (Gujarati Pad) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Master Ibrahim (Clarionet) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Talat Mahmood (Ghazals) 8-45 News (G) 11-0 Tare Sitare 12-0 p.m. Ghulam Qadir Khan (Vocal) 12-45 Musical Interlude 12-50 Azim Khan (Sitaar) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You (by Winston Charrier) 5-0 Purushottam Upadhyaya (Geeto) 5-15 Azim Khan (Sitar) 5-30 As in Bombay B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Azim Khan (Sitar) 6-30 Ghulam Qadir Khan (Vocal) 7-0 Madhurika Mazumdar and Party (Garbigeeto) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Barwa Malhar) 7-45 Jaltarang Par Ek Dhun 8-0 Sreenivasrao Puntambekar (M. Bhavgeet) 8-15 News (G) 8 30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9 15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Bloch Hou

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Khayal Todi 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Srinivasrao Puntambekar (Bhajan) 11-0 As in Bombay—A 12-50 p.m News (M) 1-0 Thumri 1-10 Talat Mahmood (Ghazalen) 1-25 Master Ibrahim (Clarionet) 1-40 News (H) 1-55 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Surdasi Malhar) 5-0 As in Bombay—A 5-30 Children's programme (M) 6-0 Talat Mahmood (Ghazalen) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 P. D. Khadilkar and Party (M. Bhajan) 8-30 Master Ibrahim (Clarionet) 8-45 Madhurika Mazumdar and Party (Geeto) 9-0 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Kansi Kanada) 9-30 Records, selected and produced by P. S. Dixit 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 "Yad Rakho" (Musical feature) 10-25 M. S. Subbulakshmi (Bhajan).

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CITY

Programmes Of Various Associations And Committees

The following items pertaining to the Independence Day programme arranged by various organisations in the city and suburbs are in addition to those published in our issue of Saturday morning.

BOMBAY CITY SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Has arranged series of meetings on Sunday and Monday at Worli, Delisle Road, Fergusson Road, Wadi Bunder Road and Naigaum. There are meetings, processions, fleg salutations. Presidents announced include Messrs. Morarji Desai Champaklal Mody, K. T. Mantri, Mrs. Kulsum Sayani Etc.

UNITED YOUTHS ASSOCIATION: Nagpada Neighbhourhood house 9 p.m. (14th) Mr. M. Y. Nurie presides.

BOMBAY GUJERATI CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: Monday. 10-15 a.m. Robert Money School. Mr. Nagin T. Master presided.

PROGGRESSIVE GROUP: Justice Shah will speak at Greens at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY CHRISTIANS: Neighbourhood hall 5 p.m. Nagindas T. Master to preside.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Blavatsay Lodge, 5-30 p.m. Prof. P. A. Wadia presides.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Kamgar Maidan. Flag Salution 8-30 a.m. S. T. More will hoist flag.

STUDENTS PARADE: Robert Money School 2 p.m. Morarji Desai to preside.

RETAIL CLOTH DEALERS FEDERATION: Mr. Dinkarrao Desai will hoist flag 10 a.m.

A WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Procession and flag hoisting from 6-30 a.m. to 7-30 a.m. Bhatia Baug.

KURLA MALAYALI SAMAJ: G.E.I. Institute High School 5 p.m.

WORLI RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION: Flag hoisting 8-30 a.m. in front of building No. 4, 5 and 6.

KANDIVLI SAMAJ SEVA MANDAL: 6-30 a.m. Flag hoisting at Samaj premises.

YOUTHS OWN UNION: Cama Library Hall. 10 a.m.

D WARD MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE: Gilder Tank Hall. 10-45 a.m. Dr. Gilder will address.

MUNICIPAL SCOOLS COMMITTEE: Gilder Tank Hall. Mr. G. D. Vartak will preside.

GOAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: Public Meeting. 5-30 at Forbes Hall. Vithalbhai Patel Road.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION: Vithal Sadan, Congress House, 10-30 a.m.

SAIFEE HIGH SCHOOL: 9-30 a.m.

Congress Seva Dal Programme

A torchlight procession organised by the Congress Seva Dal will start from Victoria Gardens Corner at 8 p.m. on Sunday, August 14, and will go through Byculla Bridge, Bumbkhana, Haines Road, etc., and will terminate at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, instead of at the B.P.C.C as previously announced.

The Congress Seva Dal has also organised a route march from Gowalia Tank to Bhatia Baug near Bori Bunder. The route march will be taken out at 9-30 a.m. sharp from Gowalia Tank

Worli Labour Welfare Centre

Tomorrow's Programme: 7-30 a.m. Prayers of different religions, 8-0 a.m. Flag-Hoisting by Sjt. N. C. Pupala, Municipal Councillor, 8-30 a.m. Procession, 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Spinning, 1-30 to 3-30 Haldikunku for women, and from 4-30 to 12 night Variety Entertainment Programme and Speeches.

R. R. Diwakar To Broadcast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hon'ble Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State, Information and Broadcasting, will broadcast from AIR Bombay a message in Kannada to rural listeners at 6.45 p.m. on Independence Day.

A little earlier on the same day, Hon'ble Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, will speak in Marathi on "The Third Year of Independence".

The broadcasts can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

Midnight Entertainments Allowed

As a special concession, Clubs (in Greater Bombay) holding dances or other entertainments to celebrate Independence Day, on August 15, 1949, will be permitted to extend their closing time till 2-30 a.m. Applications in this connection should be made to the Divisional Superintendents of Police concerned.

In The Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Aug. 13.

Independence Day will be celebrated all over the suburbs on Monday. In the morning, PRABHAT PHERIS will move about in the principal throughfares of the several towns in the Suburban District. At 8 o'clock, the Flag Salutation ceremonies will take place and in the afternoon, there will by public meetings at different centres where speeches will be made by prominent Congressmen and other citizens. Tree Planting ceremonies in various villages have also been planned.

The President of the Parle-Andheri Municipal Board has called a special meeting of the Board on Monday evening when the National Flag will be unfurled by him.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 13 (PTI): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on August 13, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 89 78 5 18.3 minus 2.0. Ahmednagar 85 71 0 4.4 minus 5.5. Allahabad 91 83 0 17.5 minus 4.0. Bangalore 78 67 0 19.5 plus 10.8. BOMBAY 85 77 0.7 52.2 plus 2.6. Calcutta 92 81 0.2 28.2 minus 2.6. Colombo 86 79 0 19.9 plus 4.8. Delhi 95 76 0.6 21.3 plus 7.5. Hyderabad (Dn.) 79 70 1.5 13.7 plus 1.0. Lucknow 92 80 0.1 23.7 plus 1.7. Madras 85 79 0 9.8 plus 2.5. Mahabaleshwar 65 63 4.1 13.8 minus 53.1. Mysore 78 68 0 6.2 plus 0.2. Nagpur 89 77 0.6 34.3 plus 6.2. Patna 92 82 0 32.6 plus 8.8. Poona 82 71 0.1 7.2 minus 5.7. Sholapur 87 71 0.3 12.5 plus 2.4. Simla 69 58 0 28.3 minus 2.9. Surat 86 79 0.1 25.9 minus 3.5.

Following is the weather summary for Saturday, August 13, 1949:—

Rainfal has been fairly widespread in the Central Provinces, the south and the east Deccan and the west coast of the peninsula and local in Assam, West Bengal, the west United Provinces and along the north Madras coast.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 14TH:—The monsoon will strengthen in Malabar, the south Konkan, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat where widespread and locally heavy rain is likely. Here will also be widespread rain in the south Deccan, the north Konkan and Vindhya Pradesh and local rain elsewhere over the country except along the east coast of the peninsula, in the plains of the United Provinces and the East Punjab, west Rajputana and Saurashtra.

Ration Shops Will Be Open Today

Ration Shopkeepers as well as Co-operative Societies have been allowed to observe Monday, August 15, 1949 as a holiday and close their shops on that day. They have, however been instructed to keep their ration shops open on Sunday, August 14, 1949. Cardholders who usually draw their rations on Monday, can therefore draw their foodgrains rations on Sunday, August 14, 1949.

Government Grain Shops in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District rationed areas will remain open on Sunday, August 14, 1949.

LONDON, August 12, (UPA): Britain will begin immediately filling outstanding arms orders from Arab countries which were held up during the Arms embargo.

INDEPENDENCE DAY POSTAL STAMPS

Sale Arrangements In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As already announced earlier, the sale of the New Indian Postage Stamps (Archaeological Series—1949) in various denominations from 1/4 anna to Rs. 15 will commence on August 15, 1949. Special arrangements have been made to sell these stamps in the Bombay G. P. O. and other Town Post Offices in Bombay named below, on Monday.

Ambewadi, Andheri, Bandra, Ballard Estate, Borivli, Byculla, Cadell Road, Chinch Bunder, Churchgate Street, Colaba, Cumballa Hill, Dadar, Delisle Road, Dharavi, Girgaon, Grant Road, Jacob Circle, Lady Jamshedji Road, Kalbadevi, Khar, Mahim, Malabar Hill, Malad, Mandvi, Masjid, Matunga, Mazagaon, Parel, Santa Cruz West, Santacruz East, Secretariat, Sion, Shroff Mahajan, Siwri, Tajmahal, Victoria Gardens, Vile Parle, Worli.

The stamps will be sold from 7-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the G. P. O, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at other Post Offices and at the Philatelic Bureau, Bombay G. P. O.

Any member of the public desiring to have a Firs Day Souvenir cover bearing the new postage stamps delivered back to him immediately, may present such a cover addressed to himself at the Post Office from which he normally gets delivery of his letters and it will be returned to him after impressing the delivery stamp on the reverse of the cover.

Philatelists desirous of making bulk purchases of the stamps covers, etc., will be attended to at the Philatelic Bureau at the Bombay G. P. O. They are requested to book their orders in advance. Other members of the public will be attended to at the counters where ordinary stamps are sold at the Post Offices.

PARIS PROGRAMME FOR AUGUST 15

French Radio To Arrange Special Broadcast

PARIS, August 12. (PTI-Reuter): A special programme to mark the second anniversary of India's Independence will be broadcast by the French Radio on August 15.

Dr. P. P. Pillai, Charge d'Affaires in Paris, will speak on India's achievements in her first two years of independence.

M. A. Foucher, well known French indologist, will describe France's contribution to Franco-Indian Friendship and world understanding of India.

The broadcast will end with Indian music and the singing of the Indian National Anthem

Dr. Suresh Chandra To Speak On French Radio

PARIS, August 12. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Suresh Chandra, press attache at the Indian Embassy here, has been invited by the French Radio to take part in an international university series of broadcasts.

His first broadcast will be tomorrow at 8-17 a.m. local time, when he will speak on "India's Dream"—giving a picture of India and its aspirations.

He will broadcast again on August 28

Dr. Chandra is the first Indian asked to take part in this series.

CONDOLENCE FOR LATE SUTARIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tributes were paid to the late Mr. Chandrakant Sutaria, news editor of the 'Nutan Gujerat' and a leading Gujrati journalist by his friends and colleagues at a meeting held this evening at the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt presided.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Council and a trustee of the 'Janmabhumi Group', appreciated the services and contribution of the late Mr. Sutaria to Gujerati newspapers and said that his untimely and tragic death would be widely mourned in Gujerat.

Mr. Manubhai, Mr. Rambhai and others related their associations with Mr. Sutaria and commended his services.

The meeting passed a condolence resolution mourning the deaths of Mr. Sutaria and his brother who were drowned at Ujjan some time ago.

TRADES AVENGE A DEFEAT

Oilmen Beaten In Senior Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Trades India avenged their recent defeat at the hands of Burmah-Shell in the Hinrichs Shield Tourney in no uncertain manner this evening when they completely outplayed them and should have won by a much more handsome margin than which they won by four goals to one at the Cooperage in the Senior Harwood League.

There was no doubt at the commencement of the game that Trades would not take things lightly and they set about their task as if they meant to show the W.I.F.A. what they would have done to the Oilmen if the much discussed game had been replayed and this encounter turned out to be the revenge match eagerly awaited for by their numerous supporters.

Burmah-Shell played as well as they were allowed to do so by their opponents and their defenders had a difficult time in coping with the terrific onslaught they were subjected to yet they fought on gallantly till the end.

Eagle in goal was a bundle of nerves after the two early goals had gone past him but he nevertheless did his utmost in preventing his opponents from reaching double figures.

Trades opened their account in the seventh minute when Laloo netted after H. Francis had unnecessarily stopped a long punt by Parab.

Three minutes later Trades were two goals up when Max Fernandes slammed a first timer past the helpless Eagle from a pass from the right.

Burmah-Shell now transferred play and had two fine chances of scoring but two fine efforts by Peter were dealt with by Sanjiva in an effective manner. Trades were now all over their opponents but were unable to increase their score Parab losing two fine opportunities from possible sitters.

The teams went for the break with Trades leading by two goals to nil. After the breather Trades continued to dictate terms to their opponents but it was quite sometime before hey were able to score again. Parab added the third goal after Max Fernandes had done the spadework centring the ball to Parab who promptly but Eagle saved well but from the rebound Parab netted easily.

Five minutes later Parab added the fourth goal with a grand placement which found Eagle diving after the ball had entered the goal.

Trades monopolised the rest of the proceedings and Eagle was kept busy dealing with the ball which was directed at him from all sides.

Just before the final whistle scored Burmah-Shell's only goal after Peter had sent a grand shot which beat Sanjiva all ends up but it unfortunately struck the crossbar but Peter had rushed up and managed to get to the ball and at the same time Rego kicked the ball over the goal line.

Teams were as follows:

TRADES: Sanjiva; Manueland Woodcock; Narayan, Middlecoat, and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Laloo, Thomas, M. Fernandes.

BURMAH-SHELL: Eagle; H. Francis, and Angelo; Noronha, Santan and A. Francis; Michael, Rego, Santiago, Pinto, and Peter.

Referee: L. L. Panton.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Young Labour vs. Bombay City 'B' (Practice).

5-45 p.m. Rashids vs. the Rest.

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Khatau vs. Globe 'A'. (Second Division Indian League).

5-40 p.m. Tata 'A' vs. General Motors (First Division Indian League).

TABLE TENNIS
St. Xavier's College Hall

5 p.m. Final of Women's Singles.

5-45 p.m. Final of Men's Singles.

6-15 p.m. Final of Juniors Singles.

6-30 p.m. Final of Men's Doubles.

7 p.m. Final of Mixed Doubles.

BADMINTON
C.C.I. Courts.

4 p.m. Men's Singles C.C.I. Championships.

POONA RACES

NEAR IMAGE REPEATS IN MAIN ATTRACTION

By Our Racing Correspondent

POONA, Saturday.

THRILLING finishes were the feature of the third summer meeting decided at Poona today and at the end of the programme the layers odds odds and wagerers who disputed for supremacy also finished in close order.

Crack rider, Khade scored a stylish victory on quietly fancied Mansoor Beg in the opening event but later in the day failed to score very narrowly in his efforts on Gipsy Bill, Shah Fredoon and Valiant Prince.

In the small field of seven, Namdar and Rao Saheb declined at the course. Mayya Devi was in command for a while but soon Brave Prince hit the front and was on his own till the four The leader shot his bolt shortly after and Near Image under Guman's vigorous whipping moved on the outside and had the comfortable measure of Mayya Devi. Happy Go Lucky also very well supported was a poor third.

Trainer Talib alone distinguished with a double for his patrons through the medium of Tamanna and Courage while none of the jockeys claimed more than a winner.

The following are the results:—

THE BARODA PLATE. Division II. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Potia's MANSOOR BEG 8-12 P. Khade 1
Nawab Sir Mehr Shah and Lt.-Col. Syed Abid Hussain's MARHABA 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's FURAT 8-12 Kasbekar 3
Mr. H. C. Jehangir's MACK 8-12 Damodar 4

Not run: Pelion.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 length, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 32 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs 24, Rs. 17 and Rs. 38.

Trainer: H. R. Somekh.

THE HOLKAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's TIME BOMB 7-6 Purtusingh 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's STEVE 7-0 Shivanna 2
Maharani Seeta Devi's GURJARI 7-8 J. Bhosle 3
Mr. P. M. Modi's PIRKHAN 7-13 Jagdish 4

Not run: Parwin, Miss Prestige and Fair Rose.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 19 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 97 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Division II. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's TAMANNA 9-6 Antoo 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and A. S. Motabhoy's GIPSY BILL 3-7 P. Khade 2
Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thadani's MAYFAIR LADY 7-5 J. Bhosle 3
The Rani of Jetpur's BROKEN MASK 9-0 Sk. Ahmed 4

Not run: Sweetest Desire, Torrent and Rohini.

Won by: Short head, Short head 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 33 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 22 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE BARODA PLATE. Division I. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. Shroff's BIHARI 8-12 S. Chavan 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's SHAH FREDOON 8-12 P. Khade 2
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and E. D. Pandole's RUSTUM 8-12 Gumansingh 3
Mr. K. M. Modi's THUNDERER 8-12 Damodar 4

Not run: Summer Lightning.

Won by: Neck, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 33 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 121. Places Rs. 2, Rs. 15 and Rs. 24.

Trainer: Major K. P. Jadhav.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Division I. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Hoosein G. Khairaz, Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhy and Mr. J. B. Reporter's THE GIRL FRIEND 8-13 Hanumansingh 1
Mr. Badridas Daga's GANG BHUP 9-0 Amir A. 2
Mr. L. W. Marrable's CELESTE 7-10 Ghaus Khan 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's MARLOW 9-0 Duffy 4

Not run: Vagabond, Open Pessimist and Chance.

Won by: Short head, 7 lengths, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 33 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 34

Trainer: Ahmed Abbas

THE ELLORA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's FLYING CLIPPER 8-4 N. Dar 1
Mr. D. P. Pandole's CHURCHILL 7-9 Mahomedalli 2
Mr. A. J. Wadia's TOMCAT 8-8 Antoo 3
The Rani of Jasdan's SWEET MARYLA 8-1 Jagdish 4

Not run: Sunbathing and Game Bid

Won by: Short head, 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 26 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: Meherjee.

THE VIRAMGAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's NEAR IMAGE 8-4 Gumansingh 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's MAYYA DEVI 7-7 Kadam 2
Messrs. C. J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
Maharani Chimnabai's FIE 7-1 Shiba 4

Not run: Namdar and Rao Saheb.

Won by: 2 1-2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 0 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52, Places Rs 27 and Rs. 28

Trainer: Moosa.

THE E. S. GODFREY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's COURAGE 9-1 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 7-13 P. Khade 2
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's BASHIR 9-0 S. Chavan 3
Mr. J. B. Reporter's MARDAN 8-7 Aurobinda 4

Not run: D. Day, Embarkation, Lady Cleopatra, Show On and King's Star.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 27

Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

CALANGUTE BEAT CANDOLIM

Goan Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three matches were played at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening in the Goan Soccer tournaments before a large crowd.

In the first match, Tivim Union and St. Michael's Anjuna S.C. met once again in the Cortalim Cup and Tivim avenged their recent defeat at the hands of Anjuna in the Luzito Cup, by beating them 2-0 in a keen and fast match. Tivim completely outplayed their opponents today and Anjuna were never in the picture. Taking the lead through Mascarenhas in the eighth minute of the game, Tivim were unlucky not to go ahead as they missed three positive sitters thereafter. Resuming after the break, Anjuna made a number of attacks, but Tivim's sound defence played well.

In the second game, Colva beat Navelim S.C. 3-0 in a one sided match. Navelim failed to give their best and Colva did not have to exert much to win. All Colva's goals were scored in the first half of play through Alex Gonsalves (2) and J. Pereira.

The last match which was the key match of the evening between Candolim S.C. and Calangute Youth S. Union proved most interesting and after fifty minutes of fast and clever football, Calangute earned the right to meet Anjuna in the semi-final at the Luzito Cup tournament. With ideal ground conditions, Calangute took no time to settle and for the entire first half completely dictated terms to Candolim scoring once through Baptista ten minutes after the start. In the second half however, Candolim came out with new plan and vigour and completely reversed the situation of the game and had Calangute defending for the most part. However despite this pressure Candolim failed to equalise till the end. Calangute now meet Anjuna in the semi-final on Tuesday August 16 at the Stadium.

CHANDARANA TO MEET VITTAL

Walawalkar And Dharap Win Women's Doubles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Suhasini Dharap and Miss Jaya Walawalkar annexed the Womens Doubles, title in the St. Xavier's Open Table Tennis Tournament at the expense of Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla and Mrs. Mecra Gajendrasinh. Incidentally this is the second time this season that Suhasini and Jaya teaming together have claimed the womens doubles title, the previous occasion being the Brothers Club Tournament.

Mrs. Nasikwalla and Mrs. Gajendrasinh claimed the first game at the expense of 14 points due mostly to the over aggressiveness of the opponents, who failed to make the table easily. But then after losing the first game Suhasini and Jaya won the next three and the Womens Doubles title.

S. K. Thackersey in partnership with I. R. Joosab won the Juniors Doubles title beating N. N. Mulla and Joshi at the expanse of a game.

Interest was centred round the Mens Singles where "Internationals" Uttam Chandrana and Vittal were concerned. Uttam easily accounted for Ossie Dyer in three straight games whilst Vittal playing D. H. Kapadia played his usual sticky game and D. H. has to blame himself for losing as he played a sticky game too, a type of game he has not been seen to play in any tournament.

Uttam Chandrana and W. R. Kirloskar had a hard time in their Mens Doubles semi-finals when B. A. Laljee and V. V. Prabhu took them to five games. In the other semi-finals Dyer and Khanchand played out K. N. S. Narayanan and S. Motiwalla easily.

The following are the results:—

WOMENS SINGLES (Semi-finals)

Mrs. G. Nasikwalla beat Mrs. Banoo Cama 21-7, 21-14, 21-10.

Miss Suhasini Dharap beat Mrs. Meera Gajendrasinh 21-15, 21-23, 21-12, 21-16.

JUNIORS DOUBLES (Final)

S. K. Thackersey and I. R. Joosab beat N. N. Mulla and J. N. Joshi 21-11, 18-21, 21-13.

WOMENS DOUBLES (Final)

Miss Suhasini Dharap and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla and Miss Meera Gajendrasinh 14-21, 23-21, 21-14, 21-11.

MENS SINGLES (Semi-finals)

Uttam Chandarana beat Ossie Dyer 21-15, 21-15, 21-7.

M. V. S. Vittal beat D. H. Kapadia 21-18, 21-17, 21-17.

MENS DOUBLES (Semi-final)

Uttam Chandarana and W. R. Kirloskar beat V. V. Prabhu and B. A. Laljee 21-9, 15-21, 22-24, 21-15, 21-10.

Ossie Dyer and H. M. Khanchand beat K. N. S. Naravanan and S. Motiwalla 21-18, 21-18, 26-24.

C. C. I. Open Badminton Tournament Commences

BOMBAY, Saturday.

C.C.I. open Badminton Championships commenced today when no fewer than twenty matches were decided in the men's singles at the Navroji Saklatwalla courts.

Following were the results: S. C. Pendurkar beat P. T. Bhide 17-14, 15-5; M. N. Desai beat D. D. Parulekar 15-12, 15-9; N. R. Swamy w.o. R. S. Kalyanpur; A. R. Kavarana beat R. N. Chari 15-3, 15-8; V. Mendonca w.o. H. J. Mehta; B. R. Mallapur w.o. B. Chandani; A. S. Phalnikar beat Raj Kumar Jain, 15-4, 15-1; Manohar K. Bhopardikar beat V. P Desai 18-13, 18-15; N. J. Antia beat P. B. Shashital 15-7, 15-8, Pal Suri beat Tarence Le Fe Bour 15-7, 18-7; A. G. Ganu beat R. K. Sattawalla 15-8, 15-3; R. A. Dongre beat Bal Gupte, 15-2, 15-4; G. Fernandes beat J. G. Kirawant, 15-6, 15-7; G. Roderiques w.o. R. T. Damle. M. G. Mangalwadekar beat M. J. Pansare 15-4, 15-9; P. D. Raut beat J. H. Satar, 15-9, 15-9; D. B. Sidhwa w.o. P.C. Gokhale; P. Cordeiro beat A. M. Parikh, 15-4, 15-1.

PARE[illegible] SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Anjuna Union beat Grindlays Bank by two goals to nil in the first round of the H.V.M. Cup Football Tournament this evening at Parel. A. D'Souza and A. Fernandes scored the all-important goals for the winners.

In the Second Division of the Harwood Football League Bombay City trounced Asbestos Cement by seven goals to one. Robertson scored six goals for the winners this being a double hat-trick. A. R. Brown completed the tally.

Other Sporting News On Page 17.

CUDDALORE JAIL FIRING ECHO

Red Victims Identified

MADRAS, August 13 (P.T.I.): The Communist detenue who died as the result of police firing in Cuddalore jail on Thursday night has been identified as K. Raghaviah of Warrangal, it is officially stated today.

The convict who also died that day is the incident is U. Pannickan, a native of Tanjore.

It is learnt that 80 policemen and warders besides the Inspector-General of Prisons and the District Superintendents of Police received injuries in the disturbance.

The number of Communists injured in the incident is not available yet.

MADRAS: Communist detenus in Cuddalore Jail have gone on a hunger-strike since yesterday according to a cuddalore message received here.

There are altogether 350 detenus in jail who, along with fifty convicts, created a disturbance on Thursday last necessitating police firing.

'Pravda' Goes All Out Against Tito

LONDON, August 13 (P.T.I-Reuter): Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia was the subject of an editorial entitled "The mask is torn away" in today's issue of the Soviet newspaper "Pravda", Moscow Radio reported.

The article called Tito and the Yugoslav Government "deserters from the camp of democracy and socialism to the camp of international capitalism and reaction."

"The policy of the Yugoslav Government", "Pravda" said, "was unmasked by the Soviet Government note of August 12, as being "a policy of traitors, a policy of blackmailing and trickery of the peoples of Yugoslavia by Yugoslav government."

Hoover Seriously Ill

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Former President Herbert Hoover became seriously ill today aboard an eastbound train. The Southern Pacific Railroad said an ambulance was waiting for the train, the Streamliner "City of San Francisco" at Ogden, Utah.

LAUSANNE, August 12, (UPA): The United Nations Palestine Commission will hear a report tomorrow from its technical committee which is due to return here today from an on the spot survey of the refugee problem in Palestine.

Stop Press

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 13 (PTI-Reuter): President Juan Peron has accepted the resignation of Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia, Argentine Foreign Minister, and has appointed Dr. Hipolito Jesus Paz. (Junior) as his successor.

ALY KHAN SEEKS POLICE PROTECTION

DEAVILLE, Aug. 13 (UPA).—Police said Prince Aly Khan and his actress wife Rita Hayworth have asked for and been given police protection to prevent kidnapping of their children, police said today. They are Aly's two sons by his first marriage and Miss Hayworth's daughter.

PLEDGE

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 13 (PTI).—The Working Committee of the National Liberation Front has urged the people of French India to take a pledge, on the occasion of the second anniversary of India's Independence, to dedicate themselves afresh for the cause of French India's liberation.

2 BOYS DROWNED

MADRAS, August 13 (P.T.I.): Two boys were drowned in a pond near Guindy today. While playing with a dog near an agricultural farm, the dog is stated to have fallen into the pond. The boys attempted to rescue it by plunging themselves into the water. But soon they went beyond their depths.

3 REDS KILLED

HYDERABAD (Deccan), August 13 (P.T.I.): Three Communists were killed in an encounter between a group of Communists and Military in Venekariyal village of Bhongir taluka in Nalgonda district, on August 9, according to reports reaching the Hyderabad Andhra Provincial Congress Committee here.

TAX ON ADVERTISEMENT IN NEWSPAPERS

Move To Appeal To Central Government And Assembly

NEW DELHI, August 13 (P.T.I.): A joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and the Indian Language Newspapers' Association and the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference was held in New Delhi, this evening. Mr. C. R. Srinivassan, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, was in the chair.

The following attended: Messrs. Devdas Gandhi "Hindustan Times", Indravadan Thakore "Gujarat Samachar", G. V. Krupanidhi "Indian News Chronicle", J. D'Souza "Free Press Journal", M. E. Netscher "Times Of India", H. R. Moharay "Samyukta Karnataka", P. N. Mehta, "National Call", Dr. Sachin Sen "Indian Nation", Shrikant Thakore "Aryavarta", B. P. Mishtra "Bharat", Allahabad, I. Stephens "The Statesman", Calcutta, W. J. N. Walkar "Statesman", New Delhi, Kasturi Srinivasan "The Hindu", Deshbandhu Gupta "Tej", Ramanath Goenka "Indian Express", K. Srinivasan "Indian Parliament", Haribhau Joshi "Lokshakti", B Sen Gupta "United Press Of India", B. Shiva Rao "Sunday Hindu", M. N. Cama "Bombay Chronicle", and Asu De "Secretary, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society".

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan narrated in outline the circumstances under which the Madras Government and the Bombay Government initiated the tax proposals regarding advertisements in newspapers and pointed out how the Press had been unable to persuade the Provincial Governments concerned to drop the measure. He explained that the present joint meeting of the organisations of the Press in the country had been convened in pursuance of a resolution of the Society's Committee passed last June in Bombay.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta gave a brief account of the representations made to the Prime Minister by a deputation of the Society and the Editors' Conference last week.

There was a general discussion in which several members took part. They pointed out how the proposed taxes were bad both in principle and in incidence. Some of the speakers narrated the extraordinary ways adopted in one Province for realising the tax and also the indirect means by which Provincial Governments wanted to bring pressure on the Press. Various suggestions were made as to how the injustice done to the Press should be met. It was agreed that the matter should be taken up at a higher level and that an appeal should be made to the Central Government and the Constituent Assembly.

SENATE WANTS REPORT ON CHINA

MacArthur's Return Demanded

WASHINGTON, August 13 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The American Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees voted 13 to 12 yesterday to ask General Douglas MacArthur to return from Japan for a report to Congress.

Senators coming from a closed session of the two committees said the vote followed a long and angry debate.

It was reported that an effort might be made to get the committees to reconsider their action.

Senate and Congressional groups have urged that the General, Supreme Allied Commander of Occupation Forces in the Far East, should be called back to give his views on China.

Madras Prize For Best Film

MADRAS, August 13 (P.T.I.): The Madras Government with a view to improving the quality of films produced in South India, has decided to award a medal and a trophy, costing not more than Rs. 500, for the best film in each of the Telugu and Tamil languages during the year 1949.

The selection will be made early in 1950 by a committee of judges specially constituted for the purpose.

MADRAS MINISTERIAL ENQUIRY

MADRAS, August 13 (PTI): Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, said today that he would resume his investigation into the charge against certain Ministers on August 17 when ex-Premier, Mr. T. Prakasam, would have returned from Delhi.

The Premier said that there was no truth in a local press report that two of the Ministers against whom charges had been made were resigning. Until the results of the enquiry were known, the question of resignation could not arise, he added.

Delhi Conductors Demand Adjudication

NEW DELHI, August 13 (P.T.I.): The drivers and conductors of the Delhi Transport Service, who have been on strike for the last three days, are reported to have urged for the appointment of an independent adjudicator to examine their demands.

No reply had been received regarding their request to Prime Minister Pandit Nehru to intervene in the dispute, the Secretary of the D. T. S. Union stated today.

The strike of the tramway workers is also continuing.

Greek Forces Penetrate Into Albanian Territory

TIRANA, August 13, (PTI-Reuter): An Albanian Army communique quoted by the Albanian News Agency here today claimed that Greek Royalist forces made two penetrations into Albanian territory yesterday.

The Greek forces entered Albanian territory after a violent battle with frontier guards, the communique said, but on both occasions were thrown back later by a counter attack.

I. C. I. CONVICTED

U. S. Federal Judgment Under Anti-Trust Act

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (PTI-Reuter).—The Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman has convicted 16 American and British companies including Imperial Chemical Industries of anti-trust violations resulting from a world cartel in Alkali.

Among the defendants were both Imperial Chemical Industries Limited of England and its subsidiary, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, N.Y., of New York. The suit was begun by the United States Government to 1944 and the hearing completed in 1947. The Judge who tried the case died before he was able to rule on it.

Judge Kaufman convicted the defendants yesterday under America's Sherman anti-Trust Act.

His ruling was believed here to be the first judicial interpretation of the 31-year-old Webb-Pomerene Export Trade Act, which grants exports associations limited rights beyond the Anti-Trust Law.

The Government's contention, sustained by Judge Kaufman, was that the Webb-Pomerene Act was not a licence to join cartels.

A spokesman for the United States Attorney-General said, when the case being heard, that its outcome "can affect every export association which has been organised in this country since 1918" the year the Webb-Pomerene Act was passed.

Rajaji Greets Pakistan

NEW DELHI, August 13 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General has sent the following message to the Governor-General of Pakistan, on the occasion of the Pakistan Independence Day which falls on August 14.

"On Pakistan's National day I convey to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of Pakistan my personal felicitations and the cordial greetings of the Government and the people of India, and look forward inspite of every seeming difficulty to increasing co-operation in all matters."

WASHINGTON, August 12, (UPA): John J. McCloy, Military Governor of Germany, said today he hoped the announcement can be made soon that EAC assistance will be extended to the Western zone of Berlin.

Representation To States In Bombay Legislature

GOVERNOR-GENERAL NOMINATES 71 MEMBERS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (PTI).

SEVENTY-ONE persons will represent the people of States and group of States which have been merged with Bombay Province in the Provincial Legislature. The Governor-General has nominated 61 to sit in the Bombay Legislative Assembly while the other will take their seats in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The following are the names of the nominated members in the Assembly:

BARODA:—Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. R. T. Lewa, Mr. Rasulbhai Hashambhai Malik, Mr. Chhotalal Sutaria, Mr. Maganbhai S. Patel, Mr. Chunilal P. Shah, Mr. Manilal P. Parikh, Mr. Jashwantlal S. Shah, Mr. Ambalal C. Shah, Mr. V. A. Nikte, Mr. T. A. Madreswala, Mr. Purshottamdas R. Patel, Mr. Ramchandra Amin, Mr. Mufatlal M. Patel, Mr. Vijayakumar Trivedi, Mr. Mansing P. Patel, Mr. Utsava Parikh, Mr. Shivabhai B. Patel, Mr. S. K. Manmoodar, Mr. Chhotubhai B. Patel, Mr. Malubhai R. Malvi, Mr. Chimanlal Shah and Shrimati Saviaben Choksi.

Ramshanker Jeshankar Upadhyaya, Mr. Chandulal Amritlal Choksi, Mr. Morarbhai Khushalbhai Patel, Mr. Gopalas Narottamdas Dalal, Mr. Shivbhai Shamalbhai Amin and Mr. Bhudarbhai Tribhovandas Jhaveri.

IDAR GROUP:— Mr. Mathurdas Laljibhai Gandhi, Mr. Harishanker Mahashankar Rawal, Mr. Chhotubhai Hemubhai Mehta. Capt. Sahibzada Att Mohamed Khan Mr. Chaturlal Hiralal Parmar and Mr. Chimanlal Swarupchand Patwa.

BANSDA GROUP: Mr. Bahadurbhai K. Patel, Narhardevji of Dharampur and Mr. Jayantilal Maganlal Vakharia

SANT GROUP:— Mr. —Jayantilal Averbhai Patel and Mr. Tera Singh Moti Singh Bhabhor.

KOLHAPUR:— Mr. J. K. Dharmadhikari, Mr. M. D. Shreshti, Mr. Ganpatrao Gjadhav, Mr. R, T. Bagade, Mr. Shankerrao Mane, Mr. V. G. Pol Mr. Ahmed Shabaji Mulla and Shrimati Indirabai Deshpande.

SANGLI: Mr. S. A. Amin and Shrimati Kalantribai Jain.

KURUNDWADI GROUP: Mr. Shamrao Patel and Mr. B. B. Bilka.

SAWANTWADI GROUP: Mr. Pratap Rao Deorao Bhonsle and Mr. Anant Sadashiv Pandit,

JAMKHANDI GROUP: Mr. D. B. Tankasali and Mr. B. D. Jatti.

JATH: Mr. G. K. Mogoli; BHOR: Mr. G. B. Potnis; AUNDH AND PHALTAN: Raja Malojirao Nimbalkar of Phalton; JANJIRA: Mr. Bhaskar Narayan Dighe; AKALKOT: Mr. B. R. Jangam.

The following members have been nominated to the Council:—

BARODA: Mr. G. M. Tamble, Mr. Ramchandra R. Desai, Mr. Shantilal G. Parikh and Mr. Jagjivandas Mehta.

RAJPIPLA GROUP: Mr. Ramanlal Virijlal Mehta.

IDAR GROUP: Mr. Shantilal Swarupchand Shah.

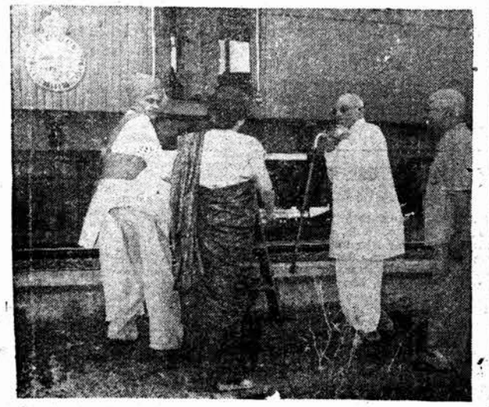
CAMBAY GROUP: Mr. Ochhavlal C. Modi.

KOLHAPUR: Mr. Sadashivrao Banadikar alias Kshtragatguru.

SANGLI GROUP: His Highness Chintaman Rao Dhundirrao alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan Raja of Sangh.

BHOR GROUP: Mr. Lingan Gowda Patil.

G.-G. VISITS G. M.'S SALOON



On his return trip to Delhi His Excellency Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India visited the saloon of Mr. N. S. Sen, General Manager of B. B. & C. I. Railway, who was travelling on the same train. His Excellency is seen greeting Mrs. N. S. Sen before entering the General Manager's saloon.

INTERIM SETUP FOR INDONESIA

Task Before The Hague Round Table Conference

THE HAGUE, August 13 (PTI-Reuter).

DUTCH and Indonesian delegates to the Round Table Conference on Indonesia opening here on August 22, today continued their preliminary talks and discussions. Cautious optimism appeared to be their keynote.

Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Indonesian Republican Prime Minister and leader of the Republican Delegation, had already had a long talk with the Dutch Overseas Territories Minister, Johannes H. Van Maarseveen.

The Republican leader was meeting Dr. William Drees, the Dutch Premier.

At the Republican and Federalist Headquarters there was considerable activity as the various members of the Indonesian delegations had informal talks with the Dutch political leaders.

SELECTING INTERIM CABINET

All this activity was regarded here as an indirect indication that all the delegations wee doing their best to iron out some of the difficulties before the Conference starts. The Republican delegation is already planning the composition of an Interim Cabinet to take over Indonesia when the Dutch transfer their sovereignty.

During the past day or two, these plans have matured and it seemed likely here today that the Committee of Three to choose the new Indonesian Interim Cabinet would consist of Sultan Hamid Abdul, of Pontianak, Chairman of the Federalist Delegation, Anek Agung, Premier of East Indonesia and Mr. Mohammad Hatta, Chairman of the Republication Delegation.

According to the latest plan, these three leaders would first choose two additional Cabinet members, to form a sort of "Inner Cabinet of Five." The remainder of the Cabinet would then be chosen, and it seemed most likely that they would chiefly be experts in administration.

It was emphasised here, however, that these suggestions were all tentative and that nothing had yet been decided.

HATTA ARRIVES

LONDON, August 13 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Republican Vice-President and Premier, arrived at The Hague on Thursday with the Republican delegation to attend the Conference.

The Indonesian delegates, it is expected, would suggest that the Interim Government should hold office until a freely elected Indonesian Constituent Assembly writes the Constitution for the proposed United States of Indonesia, and elections for the first Federal Parliament are held.

A Senate with two representatives from each Indonesian State formed in the Dutch-occupied parts of Indonesia and from the Republic is expected by these sources to form part of the Interim Government.

Withdrawal of the Dutch Army from Indonesia during the interim period of administration and formation of an Indonesian Army under an Indonesian Commander was also expected to be proposed at The Hague. Elements of the Netherlands Indies and Republican Armies, who wish to join were, expected to be accepted in the new army.

The statute linking the Netherlands in Union with the United States of Indonesia under the Dutch Crown will be written at The Hague Conference, the sources believe.

FOOD DRIVE CALL TO PROVINCES

NEW DELHI, August 13, (PTI): Mr. Kala Venkatrao, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, has in a directive asked all provincial Congress Committees to launch a one-year province wide food production drive on August 15.

Mr. Venkatrao has also urged the Committees to give their full co-operation to Government of India's Food Commissioner when he visits the provinces on his proposed all-India food drive.

1,800 Zamindaris To Be Liquidated

MADRAS, August 13, (UPI): The Madras Government propose to take over, it is learnt, about 600 Zamindari estates out of about 1,800 such estates in the Province, before the end of this year, under the Madras Estate (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act.

'INDEPENDENCE DAY' CALL TO MAN FOOD FRONT

Congress Cabinet Sets Tone

INDIA'S PREMIER TO PAY HOMAGE AT GANDHIJI'S 'SAMADHI'

Socialists And R. S. S. To Fall In Line

INDIA will celebrate the second anniversary of her independence tomorrow (Monday) with a purposeful simplicity, mainly directed towards achieving self-sufficiency in food by 1951.

The Congress Working Committee set the tone for this year's celebration when in a recent directive to the nation, the leaders stated: "The programmes should be simple and productive of goodwill and co-operation. In particular, this should be a day directed to the most urgent need of the hour, that is, the campaign for increasing food production".

In response to the Government of India's advice, the celebrations this year are to be shorn of all wasteful ostentations. Thus there will be no illuminations, no fireworks and no large-scale public decorations—spectacular features which marked the Independence celebrations two years ago.

Instead, the day will see the launching of less spectacular but more purposeful campaigns, like country-wide tree planting, more vegetable gardens and more sods turned of the good earth of the country.

Homage To 'Father Of The Nation'

The day will start with a homage to the Father of the Nation. In the capital, the Ministers of the Central Government led by the Prime Minister will assemble early in the morning at Mahatma Gandhi's "Samadhi" at Rajghat for a prayer meeting.

Later at 8 a.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will unfurl the National Flag over the historic Red Fort in Delhi and simultaneously throughout the length and breadth of the country, the Tricolour with the Asoka Chakra will be fluttering from thousands of flag posts, surrounded by gatherings, big and small, saluting the flag.

A formation of Royal Indian Air Force Tempests will fly past and dip in salute over the ramparts of the Red Fort as the Prime Minister unfuris the flag. At the same time a thousand miles to the South in Madras harbour, India's flagship H.M.I.S. 'Delhi' will boom out a 21-gun salute. Similar salvos will reverberate at three different points on the South-East coast—from H.M.I.S. 'Jumna' at Vijayawada, H.M.I.S. 'Tir' at Cocanada and H.M.I.S. 'Cauvery' at Negapatam.

In Delhi, the three Armed Services will be on parade on the Red Fort Maidan as the flag is unfurled. On many other maidans all over the country, the armed forces, the police, the National Cadet Corps, the Home Guards and non-official volunteer organisations will hold similar parades.

The Prime Minister on the Red Fort address the Delhi gathering and a larger "invisible-country-wide audience gathered round radio sets in their homes and at public places.

Public meetings and processions will form other features of the nation-wide celebration of the day which will be a public holiday.

For day now, thousands of school children have been making paper buntings and flags to decorate their schools for Independence Day. They will also go to school tomorrow (Monday), but only to watch the flag salutation ceremonies and receive presents of sweets from their teachers to mark the anniversary.

YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENT

This Independence Day will be noted in history for these events:

In West Bengal, Chandernagore,

(Continued on Page 16)

HUNGER-STRIKE FOR HOLIDAY ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three workers of the K'Way Workshop, Y. N. Rane, V. V. Padate, and V. S. Nadkar, went on hunger-strike on Saturday at 12 noon as a protest against the BEST management's refusal to concede their demand for a holiday on August 15 when the nation celebrates Year Two of her Freedom.

CHANDERNAGORE TRANSFER ON AUGUST 15

CALCUTTA, August 13, (PTI): A Joint conference of representatives of the Government of India and France and the Chandernagore Administrative Council held today at the West Bengal Secretariat has, it is learnt, decided that the taking over charge of the Police Administration in Chandernagore would be effected on August 15, the Independence Day, instead of August 14 as announced earlier.

A senior officer of the Government of West Bengal and a batch of policemen will it is learnt, he sent to Chandernagore if and when such a request is made by the Administration Council to take charge of the Police Department there.

Future Of Other French Settlements

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 13, (PTI): M. Jean Georges Chambon, Commissioner of French India told a press conference here today that the general council of French South India's sixteen Municipal Councils would be summoned to meet sometime in September next. The threeman delegation would then submit its report on the attitude of the French and India Governments of the post referrundum status of Pondicherry, Mahe, Karaikal and Yanam, he added.

The Commissioner said that the French India Representative Assembly had been summoned to meet on the September 17 for its annual budget session.

M. Chambon said that the Council of French India Government had invited M. Paul Coste Floret, French Minister of Overseas Territories, to visit Pondicherry on his way back from Saigon.

M. Chambon said that on this

(Continued on Page 16)

Reds Capture Yungtai

HEAVY FIGHTING AT MINCHING REPORTED

HONG KONG, Aug. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The pro-Communist Chinese newspaper, 'Hwashiang Po' to-day reported that Communist troops under Gen. Chen Yi had occupied Yungtai, 28 miles southwest of Foochow, capital of Fukien province.

The paper also reported heavy fighting at Minching, about 25 miles east of the provincial capital.

A dispatch from Foochow, quoting Nationalist sources, said Gen. Chen's main forces were not yet engaged in any large-scale offensive in Fukien province.

More British Troops Arrive In Hong Kong

LONDON, Aug. 13 (PTI-Reuter):—More British troops, spitfires and the light fleet carrier Ocean were arriving at Hong Kong to-day as Communist forces, driving through Southern China, were reported only 300 miles away.

About 2,000 troops were landing from the troopship 'Georgic' less than 24 hours after American Secretary of State Dean Acheson had warned the Communists against attacking Hong Kong.

The light carrier ocean was arriving with the Eighteenth fighter squadron (spitfires) which has recently served in Germany.

Hong Kong now have two spitfire and one sunderland squadrons, but a Royal Air Force spokesman said it was not proposed to have further squadrons sent to the colony at present.

TELEGRAMS TO CHANGSA

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (UPD): Telegraph service to Changsa in Hunan is now available via Shanghai and subject to restrictions as applied to telegraph service to Central China provinces of Anhwei etc., says a Press Note issued to-day.

Woman In Aga Khan Robbery?

CANNES, August 13 (P.T.I-Reuter): French police today issued a description of a man they wish to interview about the Aga Khan hold-up earlier this month, when jewellery worth nearly £200,000 was stolen.

The wanted man was said to be aged 38, fat, brown-haired balding, with brown eyes, a large round face with rounded chin and wide mouth, past complexion, turned up nose, six-feet tall.

Police were today watching the Swiss frontier for a man answering this description who was seen in Geneva last week.

They would neither confirm nor deny a report that a blonde woman was seen with him.

Pottery Workers Clash: Dozen Injured

CALCUTTA, August 13 (P.T.I.): About a dozen persons were injured in a clash between two rival groups of employees of a pottery works in Entally area this afternoon. One group, who were on hunger-strike, started picketting at the gate of the factory, which was resented to by the loyal workers. The rival groups soon came to clash when the police arrived and dispersed them.

Four arrests were made in this connection.

FRESH FIGHTING FOR BURMA OIL TOWN

RANGOON, August 13 (P.T.I-Reuter): Fresh fighting broke out last night at Yenangyaung, Central Burma oil town 360 miles north-west of Rangoon, the Burmah Oil Company headquarters here stated today.

The statement said it was believed Government forces had beaten off the rebels after a short engagement.

NANDA RUSHING TO AHMEDABAD

To Discuss How To Avert Closure Of Mills

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Government of Bombay, is leaving for Ahmedabad tonight to discuss how the impending closure of mills can be averted, with representatives of labour the mercantile community and the mills concerned.

He had consulted the Textile Commissioner and they had discissed the situation in detail.

It was felt that some time would have to elapse before the full effect of some of the measures that had already been taken to avert the situation, was noticeable. It would have to be seen, how far the relaxation of control on the distribution machinery would go. Government felt that with the co-operation of the mercantile community and the millowners, there would be considerable improvement in the situation.

The Government of Bombay had informed the Government of India about their views and suggested immediate steps that may be necessary to avoid closure. T

They had been informed that Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji, Minister for Industries, Government of India, will visit Bombay in the near future, when the matter will be thrashed out.

Mr. Nanda felt that the remedy to avoid such a situation arising in the future, was minute control of production. Cloth for which hereed. He was of the opinion that in order to clear the accumulated stocks, prices may have to be brought down.

He said that finer qualities of cloth also remained unsold because of the saturation of markets. He therefore, wanted production in relation to demand.

Unlicensed Revolver Recovered

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mahim Police recovered an unlicensed revolver from the terrace of a building at Shivaji Park, Dadar today.

The police, it appears, received information that some persons with an unlicensed revolver were seen on the building called 'Park View'. A raid was carried out when the police noticed an innocent-looking vessel lying on the terrace. On being opened, the vessel was found to be containing an unlicensed revolver. Two persons named F. B. Vohra and Q. F. Martin who were stated to be sitting near the vessel were taken into custody by the police.

The police are making further investigation.

7 Arrested For Carrying Arms

CALCUTTA, August 13 (PTI):—Seven persons carrying daggers, bombs and some cartridges, were arrested at Sealdah station last night. Movements of these persons, who were about to board a local train, aroused suspicion of the police, who on a search recovered the arms and ammunition from their possession.

'PERSONA NON-GRATA' IN PRAGUE

PRAGUE, August 13 (PTI-Reuter).—The Czechoslovak Government today declared three members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Prague "persona non-grata."

A Czechoslovak statement accused the three taking part in undiplomatic activity, interfering in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia and distributing leaflets.

Those named were Embassy Counsellor Zdenko Stambuk, Chief of the Embassy Commercial Mission, Invo Barbalic and his Secretary Miss A. Popova.

PORTLAND, Maine, August 11, (UPA): A Northeastern Airlines transport with 28 passengers and three crewmen aboard burst into flames while landing at Portland Municipal Airport tonight but all occupants escaped injury, the airport control tower operator reported.

NO CHILD SHALL CARRY STIGMA OF CRIME

"No child born in this Province shall henceforward have to carry the stigma of crime because of its parentage" wrote Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, in a message on the occasion of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act which became inoperative in the Province of Bombay on August 13, 1949.

KASHMIR TRUCE TALKS

Joint Meeting On August 22

SRINAGAR, August 13, (PTI): India and Pakistan have confirmed in writing their acceptance in principle of the invitation for a joint meeting for an agreement on the implementation of truce in Kashmir, the UN Commission headquarters stated here today.

The meeting which was scheduled to take place on August 17 has been postponed to August 22, at the request of the Government of India on the ground that August 17 is a national holiday.

In reply to the Commission's invitation, the Government of India are understood to have submitted a two-page letter giving their own suggestions and modifications or the provisional agenda sent by the Commission to the respective Governments.

Copy of each Government's observations on the Commission's letter of invitation will be sent tomorrow to the other Government for perusal.

The Commission will also send a letter confirming the fixation of the date for the joint meeting on August 22.

A full meeting of the Commission this morning considered the replies by the two Governments and it is expected that the Commission's letter will also contain its own replies to the respectiv epoints raised by them.

The Commission is planning to move down shortly to Delhi so that its members may fully participate in the talks.

It is now confirmed that the basis of the forthcoming meeting is part II of the Commission's August 13 resolution dealing with the issues directly concerned with the implementation of truce in Jammu and Kashmir.

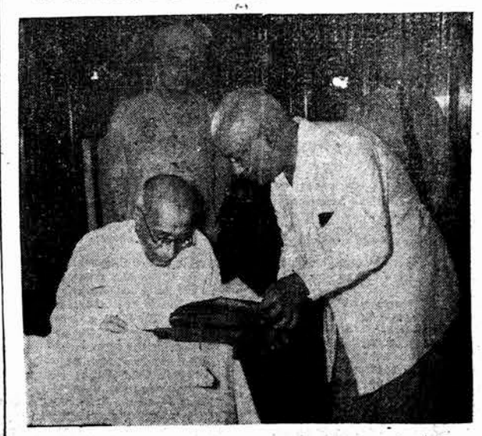
The provisional agenda sent by the Commission contains the following order of items.

Adoption of the agenda, withdrawal of Pakistan's armed forces from the State of Jammu and Kashmir (resolution of August 13, 1948), withdrawal of tribesmen and all Pakistan nationals not normally residents in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, who have entered the State for the purpose of fighting (resolution of August 13, 1948), withdrawal of the bulk of the Indian armed forces from the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Turks Recognise S. Korea

ANKARA August 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Turkish Government has decided to recognise the South Korean Republic.

G.-G. SNAPPED IN ANOTHER'S SALOON



The Governor-General with Mr. Sen in the latter's saloon.

CRUSADE AGAINST REDS IN FAR EAST

Philippines President Takes Solemn Pledge

NEW YORK, August 13 (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENT Elpido Quirino of the Philippines made a solemn pledge here today that his country will resist the spread of Communism in the Far East.

President Quirino, who ends to-day his brief official visit to the United States for Far East consultations with President Truman made his promise in an address on Fordham University campus.

Speaking after receiving an honorary Doctorate of Laws, he said: "With the support of friendly people, if possible, alone if necessary, we are resolved to resist with all our strength the evil thing that is now striking to enslave men and nations under a tyranny more ruthless than any other in history."

President Quirino said: "With American help and leadership the Western European countries have gone to great lengths to counteract the danger of further westward expansion of Communism.

"In Asia and the Far East we have ourselves taken the initiative in trying to move to some form of mutual help and common action.

President Quirino was expected to start his return trip to Manila to-day.

Conference of S. E. Asia Projected

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Epidio Quirino, President of the Philippines Republic, said here today that a conference of South East Asia countries was being projected to consider the feasibility of a "Pacific Union" such as that discussed between him and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek recently cables D. P. Wagle, PTI Correspondent in New York.

Mr. Quirino who is leaving for Manila tomorrow via San Francisco told a news conference I am not here to organise a Pacific Union. Mine is a goodwill visit, the first by a Philippines President to a country with which we have unique relations and moral and spiritual ties embedded in history. A Pacific Union could not be discussed on American territory.

"General Carlos Romulo of the Philippines is now engaged in sounding the nations of South East Asia on the details of holding a Pacific conference. The date and place of the meeting have not been decided and everything is yet in the speculative region."

Mr. Quirino said that India, Pakistan and Burma would be invited to attend the conference. It was for each country to decide whether or not to join the proposed union, he added.

Mr. Quirino said he preferred the phrase "Pacific Union" to "Pacific Pact". There was no question of a "pact", he said.

The Philippine President said that if the resolution in Congress seeking to establish a Marshall plan for the Pacific was "the result of suggestions put forward by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and himself", then he was "indeed proud to be associated with Prime Minister Nehru."

Referring to a statement said to have been made by Mr. Syngman Rhee, President of the Southern Korean Republic regarding the military aspects of a "Pacific Pact", Mr. Quirino said it was possible that Mr. Rhee had not been properly understood.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME IN ACTION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, August 13, (PTI): Mr. G. Ramachandran, Secretary All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, today stated that the Madras Government had put into action the Congress Constructive Programme by launching on the Firka

18 Negroes Escape Death

BIRMINGHAM, (Alabama), August 13 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Eighteen negroes escaped death or injury here today when dynamite blasts rocked the homes of two Negro Ministers.

Residents of the house—which are built within an area zoned for white people—said the dynamite was buried by an unmasked white man who leaned out of a speeding motor car.

A group of Negroes fired several shots at the car, apparently without effect.

Scores of Negroes in angry mood gathered in the area immediately, and squads of police deployed to keep traffic moving.

Most of the windows in the houses were blown out, but neither sustained major damage. Anonymous phone callers had earlier warned the occupants to move out.

NEHRU STRESSES NEED FOR ASIAN UNITY

Asks West To Change "Adolescent Approach" Towards East

NEW DELHI, August 13 (PTI)

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU at an informal discussion with the members of the American Town Meeting who are touring the world emphasised the need for better understanding among Asian countries. He believed in Asian Unity. An alliance not against any country or power, but a union for the economic betterment of the Asian countries.

What about a Marshall Plan for Asia? asked a member of the American Party.

The Prime Minister said that so far as he know no official approach had been made for any aid though prominent people had referred to this subject. But he would say that the Western approach towards Asian problems was an "adolescent approach" and it was time the West realised the spiritual maturity of the East.

The Prime Minister set the ball rolling by referring to certain 'deeper causes' of the present malaise. With all the best and magnificent efforts, there appeared to be something which 'choked.'

Pandit Nehru said it was surprising how suddenly mankind was seized with paralysis and periodically frightening prospects cast a grim shadow. They must try to get over it.

Pandit Nehru proceeded to describe the magnitude of the refugee problem. Six millions of them had to be rehabilitated. The trouble was restricted to the rehabilitation of the urban refugees, petty shopkeepers and the like.

Pandit Nehru reiterated his abounding faith in India. For years now, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, they carried on a struggle based on non-violence for securing national freedom.

VITAL POSITION

Geographically, India was so situated that she held a pivotol position, emphasised the Prime Minister. War either in the Middle East, China or South East Asia, profoundly affected her in the past and would affect her in future too. India required capital goods and machinery and without them, her progress would be slow.

The Prime Minister was asked as to what extent the principle of non-violence was followed by him in its application to the foreign policy of India.

Pandit Nehru said that the basic approach of non-violence might help them.

AID TO EAST

Pandit Nehru thought it would be a good thing to have a Marshall Plan for Asia and to increase the standard of the people of the East. But Asia looked at the West with suspicion because of the past. And even now the case of Indonesia illustrated his point. Europe was still carrying on its colonial tradition.

CURE FOR COMMUNISM

Twenty-eight members of the American Round—The World Town Meeting and Town Hall World Seminar, led by George V. Denny, (Jr.) told pressmen here today that in the countries they had visited so far, including the middle east, they were impressed by the people's faith in the democratic way of life.

They, however, realised that the only cure for Communism was internal security and economic progress.

The party includes two negroes, one of whom is Mr. Walter White, until recently President and now the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, and Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Negro Women. They brought to the fore America's negro problem.

Mrs. Sampson began by saying "I came on this trip to see what progress men and women are making throughout the world in general and darker people in particular. There seems to be a lot of misinformation about the status of American Negroes in the United States, but I feel from what I have seen thus far of the darker people that the American Negro has made more progress than any of the darker people in the rest of the world."

CHANDERNAGORE TRANSFER ON AUGUST 15

Continued from Page 14)

knowledge no arrangements have been made so far regarding the holding of a referrundum in December.

"But I know" he continued, "that the question is being studied by the home Government and some steps are being taken to ensure a fair referrundum."

M. Chambon emphatically denied that there was any ban on the display of the Indian National flag on the Independence Day or any meetings.

"DE FACTO" FIRST "DE JURE" NEXT

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 13, (PTI): M. Jean Georges Chambon, Commissioner of French India told PTI today that "de-facto" transfer of Chandernagore would take place on August 14.

"De jure" transfer could only take place after the treaty between India and France was ratified by the French Parliamment, he said.

"It must be understood", said the Commissioner, "that all services will not be transferred tomorrow".

"Gradual adjustment will take place and in view of that the officials of the Government of India are frequently visiting Chandernagore to get themselves acquainted with the system of administration prevailing there. The operation of transfer has already started. According to the wishes of the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, there will not be interregnum."

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'INDEPENDENCE DAY' CALL TO MAN FOOD FRONT

Continued from Page 14)

which has been under French rule for nearly 140 years will join the Indian Union in accordance with the wishes of the people of this settlement.

In Bombay 7,00,000 people will be freed on this day from the stigma of being labelled as criminal tribes. The Criminal Tribes Act of 1911 will be repealed.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, will inaugurate the tree-planting week in Delhi by planting fifteen saplings in the Ajmal Park. The Governor of Madras, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, will launch a similar campaign in the South in the Madras Botanical Garden, while Dr. Kailasnath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, will lead a tree-planting ceremony at the Calcutta Government House. Both in Madras Province and West Bengal, officials at district and taluka headquarters will start a vigorous "grow more food" and "plant more trees" drive.

Aeroplanes will fly to the four corners of Mysore State showering leaflets exhorting the people to grow more food, plant more trees and rear more cattle.

Six lakhs saplings have been distributed by the Bombay Government all over the province for planting on this day.

A house-to-house campaign for planting quick growing trees will be undertaken in Cochin State, now part of the Travancore-Cochin Union.

FOOD-SAVING FORTNIGHT

A "food-saving fortnight" with a nine-point pledge on food austerity will be launched in the United Provinces, while public meetings will be held all over Madhyabharat, where food production pledges will be taken.

In the Central Provinces, Provincial Congress organisations are taking the lead in this matter, while Saurashtra expects to have a spurt in tree planting on August 15, which is the last day of the tree-planting week, already inaugurated by the Rajapramukh, Jamsaheb of Nawanagar.

Special Features

Here are other special features of the day's celebration programmes from different centres:

DELHI :— The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will hold an Independence Day reception in the evening at Government House, where members of the Diplomatic Corps, Ministers of the Central Government and other prominent persons will be present.

BOMBAY :— There will be a two-minutes silence observed at 12 noon throughout the Province. Sirens will inform the public of the beginning and end of the silence, which will be in memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of the country's freedom. The Congress Seva Dal will hold a route march in the morning and a torch light procession at night.

WILL TANSA OBLIGE ?

The Bombay Municipal Authorities are hopefully looking forward to the Tansa Lake overflowing on the day, thus assuring the city of plentiful water supply during the ensuing year. Two other Lakes from which also the city draws its water supply have already overflown and Tansa, the biggest of the three, is within less than six inches of the overflow point.

In a lesser field, the day will be marked by the addition of 14 more double-deckers to the city's hard-pressed fleet of buses—a great relief to the city's bus-travellers.

FOR THE FIRST TIME

HYDERABAD :— Hyderabad will be celebrating the Independence Day for the first time this year. Last year this day, Hyderabad was under the Razakar-backed Laik Ali regime. The Military Governor has called on the people of the State to celebrate the day "with inward prayer rather than outward ostentation".

MADURA :— The National Flag will wave from the Gopurams of the famous Meenakshi temple. The idols in this great centre of pilgrimage will be clothed in Khadar on Independence Day.

ERNAKULAM :— Hindi elocution and essay contests will be held to stimulate public interest in learning Hindi.

COIMBATORE :— The Madras Food Minister Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria will lead the Grow-More-Food campaign here and in neighbouring villages. Some local Harijan leaders will observe the day in fasting and prayer.

BANGALORE :— The Bishop of Bangalore has asked his diocese to take part in the national rejoicings and invoke the blessings of God on the country. This year Independence Day coincides with the feast of Assumption.

NAGPUR :— There will be a mass congregation of Nagpur University students. A special dish of "Halwa will be served to all prisoners in C. P. jails.

AHMEDABAD :— A torch light procession will be the high light of the day's demonstrative functions.

The public will be urged to forgo their rice rations to save on rice stocks for the benefit of rice-consuming areas of the country.

BARODA :— This historic city is celebrating Independence Day for the first time as part of Bombay Province. The Socialist Party will organise a torch light procession.

FOR BETTER AND CLEANER LIFE

POONA :— Six hundred Poona students led by a dozen of their teachers will visit 20 villages around Poona to conduct a campaign for "better and cleaner" village life. The Nagarika Sanghatana Samiti, a Poona women's organisation, will inaugurate a slum cleaning drive in Poona city itself.

INDORE :— Kavi Sammelans (gatherings of poets) will be held as part of the day's programme. The Indore Mazdoor Sabha, affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress, is organising among other things, a communal dinner for workers. Each guest will bring his own food.

The day will be marked by the publication of special Independence Day numbers by many of the nations leading newspapers and by special programmes of music and other features from different stations of the All-India Radio.

In many centres, programmes have been organised independently of each other by Government, the Congress Party and the Socialist Party.

R.S.S. Homage To 'State Flag'

The headquarters of the recently "legalised" Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh at Nagpur has instructed all their branches all over the country to observe a "complete holiday" on the Independence Day to enable their workers to "pay homage to the State flag".

Similar instructions have been issued by the Provincial Organisers of the R. S. S. in their respective zones.

Mr. Bhau Rau Devras, the United Provinces Organiser of the R. S. S., has issued a directive to the Swayam Sevaks to go to villages during the Independence Week and acquaint villagers with the responsibilities that have devolved upon them as free citizens.

A. I. R. PROGRAMME

A. I. R. Delhi's programme for the Independence Day will open at 7-30 with Vande Mataram followed by a programme of songs of freedom sung during the days of our struggle for independence.

At 8-20 a.m. A.I.R. Delhi, will take listeners over to the Red Fort the flag hoisting ceremony and the Prime Minister's speech after taking the salute, the ceremony at the Red Fort will be covered by simultaneous commentaries in English and Hindustani, Himalaya Ke Suikher Se—a feature presentation of the panorama of Indian culture will be held at 10-45 a.m.

Bhavishya Ke Sapne—a special feature dealing with aspirations and hopes of future India with reference to the role of the women of India—will be heard in the 'Vanita Mandal' at 12-30 in the afternoon.

In Fiji

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (UPI): Indians in Fiji have chalked out an elaborate programme to celebrate the second anniversary of the Indian Independence according to a telegram received by the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya from Shrimati Taramati Pande, Secretary, Mahila Mandal, Fiji.

25 R.S.S. Men Released

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay have, it is learnt, released 25 R.S.S. members who were serving sentences for varying terms in the Province.

These were the actual convicted cases.

The question of 29 other members of the R.S.S. who were taken into custody after the lifting of the ban are under Government's consideration, it was understood.

RAVAUL, August 13 (U.P.I.): Nepal will have soon telephonic link with India, it is learnt the Telephone Director of Bihar visited Raxaul in this connection.

TOURISTS 320 FOR 8 IN FINAL TEST

Another Grand Innings By Sutcliffe

OVAL, LONDON, August 13 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The New Zealanders took first knock in this the fourth test in which series of tests Hadlee managed to win the toss for the first time. At the close of play New Zealand Scored 320 for the loss of 8 wickets.

Walter Hadlee, the New Zealand captain, won the toss for the first time in this series and decided to bat first against England in the fourth and final Test match began today at the Oval.

The England and New Zealand teams were presented to the Duke of Edinburgh before the match started.

England caused a surprise by leaving out Cyril Washbrook, of Lancashire, from the twelve players originally selected.

The early signs were not favourable to England. A clear atmosphere, a pitch which looked easy pace and a fast outfield provided conditions ideal for batting and five runs were taken from Bailey's opening over. Alex Bedser, showing little sign of any hip trouble, shared the attack but Bailey was the first to beat the bat. He did this with the score at eight, but the ball sped past Sutcliffe's off stump. The Duke of Edinburgh was one of a crowd of about 20,000 who saw New Zealand score fourteen in the first ten minutes.

Martin Donnelly, Englands biggest problem so far in the Tests, went in at a time when Englands bowlers were at their best.

For a long spell Bedser found the fire and lift which has been missing from his bowling in recent games, and the leg break combination of Hollies and Wright was marked by consistent length, spin and clever change of pace. At this stage runs were hard to get.

Brown went on for the first time at 205 but by this time both batsmen were seeing the ball well though punishing strokes were rare.

Bailey returned with the new ball at 224 but his first over cost six runs. Wallace hooked him for four and reached 52 out of 96 in 100 minutes.

The fourth pair were together at tea by which time the total had been carried 239.

So rapidly did the score mount that the stand reached 100 in 90 minutes, New Zealands second century opening partnership in the series.

Hollies, the sixth bowler used, began with a maiden over, but neither he nor Bedser, recalled for a second spell, presented any serious problem and Sutcliffe and Scott maintained a good scoring rate.

Ten minutes before lunch with 121 on the board Scott trying a slash at Bedser, snicked to first slip where Edrich took the catch in excellent style.

The first wicket stand—New Zealands best star of the series—lasted 110 minutes.

Reid played out time with Sutcliffe until lunch which was taken with New Zealand in the happy position of having 125 on the board for the loss of one wicket.

SCORE-BOARD

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings):

Sutcliffe c Bedser b Hollies	88
Scott c Edrich b. Bedser	60
Reid l-b-w Wright	5
Wallace c Edrich b Bedser	55
Donnelly c Edrich b Bailey	27
Rabone c Evans b Bailey	18
Hadlee c Evans b Bedser	25
Burtt not out	24
Cave b Compton	10
Cowie not out	1
Extras	7
Total (for 8 wickets)	320

DAN MASKELL WINS SINGLES TITLE

British Professional Lawn Tennis Championship

EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX, Aug. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Dan Maskell, All-England Club today won the Professional Lawn Tennis Singles Championship of Britain for the 15th time when he beat D. B Bocquet of Cheltenham 7//5, 6/4, 6/2 in the Final here.

Bocquet put up a plucky fight, but Maskell, volleying perfectly, never appeared in danger of losing.

Maskell was extended in the first set by fine smashing by Bocquet, out it was easier for him in the succeeding sets, in which Bocquet's driving was erratic.

ELPHINSTONE AND RUIA IN STRONG POSITION

Alves Surprised In Men's Singles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Amidst cheers of his supporters, the Elphinstonian Mahesh Desai, further strengthened the position of his College when he beat Ossie Alves from St. Xavier College to the tune 18-14, 15-9.

Mahesh thus avenged the defeat suffered by his colleague Dhongade at the hands of P. B. Shashital, the second string of St. Xavier.

The clash between these two rivals produced the best Badminton in the tournament so far.

Alves who is so famous for his staying qualities fought every inch of the match, and under the circumstances played a very fine game, but the young Elphinstonian kept the pressure throughout the match. Alves defended in the best possible manner, but he cracked under pressure and consequently his opponent won the second set rather easily.

Coming to the match proper, Mahesh was rather over cautious and Alves making the best of the situation soon led 3-1. But the Elphinstonian was slowly playing himself into the game and by beautiful smashes, he caught the Xavierite at nine. After this they went neck to neck and 13-all was soon called. Mahesh and Alves continued to play well and at 14 all Mahesh Desai throwing caution to the wind took complete command of the game and produced most wonderful smashes down the line to win the game at 18-14.

In the second, Mahesh showed signs of exhaustion knowing that his opponent will yield to pressure, he pinned Alves to the deep backhand corner by beautiful lobs and finishing with a deadly smash. Mahesh won the second set at 15-9.

In another match second seeded Kavarana from Podar College had to produce his very best to overcome M. R. Desai from Sydenham College.

Desai smashed very well and often had Kavarana into trouble in the first set, but Kavarana tired out his opponent and though he won the first with difficulty at 18-16, he ran through the second set conceding only six points to his opponents.

Following eight in the order of draw have entered the quarter-finals of men's singles. M. K. Bhopardikar, L. De Souza, R. P. Soonawalla, Mahesh Desai, G. A. Kamath, Rajkumar Jain, I. C. Patel and A. R. Kavarana

From the result of the today's matches, Elphinstone and Ruia are in run for the general championships. St. Xavier College have no chance for the general trophy as they are practically out of all the men's events.

Following were the results:

MEN'S SINGLES: Manohar K. Bhopardikar (Ruia 'A') beat S. G. Wagh (Podar 'B') 15-6, 15-0; L. DeSouza (G.M.C. 'A') beat S. N. Iyer (V.S.T.I. 'B') 15-4, 15-0; Mahesh P. Desai (E.C. and R.I.S. 'B') beat Oswal De Alves (St. Xavier 'A') 18-14, 15-9, G. A. Kamath (Ruia 'B') beat P. B. Shashital (St. Xavier 'B') 15-7, 15-6; Raj Kumar Jain (National Medical College 'A') beat G. E. Anuati (Khalsa 'A') 15-1, 15-0; Ardeshir R. Kavarana (Podar 'A') beat M. R. Desai (Sydenham 'A') 18-16, 15-6; R. P. Soonawalla (Nat. Med. 'B') beat S. M. Master (Bhavans 'A') 15-10, 15-1.

I.F.A. SHIELD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

CALCUTTA, August 13, (PTI): Following are the results of matches played in the I.F.A. Shield Tournament today:

Brojochusan Samity (Berhampore) 2, Rangers 0.

Rajasthan 1, Sporting Union 0.

HOCKEY AT MADRAS

MADRAS, August 13, (PTI): The Semifinal of the Madras Cricket Club Invitation Hockey Tournament between the South Indian Railway, Trichy and Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, ended in a goalless draw.

Iraqi Envoy Presents Credentials

NEW DELHI, August 13 (PTI): The New Minister for Iraq and Envoy Extraordinary, Monsieur Mohammed Salim Al-Radhi presented his credentials to the Governor-General Mr. C Rajagopalachari in the Government House this evening.

ASSAULT ON EVEREST

Calcutta University's Project

CALCUTTA, August 13 (P.T.I.): The Calcutta University is contemplating to organise a Himalayan expedition to climb the southern foot of mount Everest through Nepal.

Revealing this at a meeting held under the auspices of the University Geography Department today, Dr. S. P. Chatterjee, Professor of Geography, said that the University was already in communication with the Nepal Government for this purpose.

Three members of the Swiss Himalayan expedition, who arrived here on August 11, narrated their experiences in the Kanchenjungha region before the meeting.

BIG OPPOSITION TO RETURN OF KING LEOPOLD

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The three-day old Belgian Catholic Liberal Coalition Cabinet of M. Gaston Eyskens was meeting for the first time today to put final touches to a programme to be announced to Parliament on Tuesday.

While it is understood the programme will not provide for a solution to the five-year old royal question, this problem will not be entirely shelved.

Negotiations will continue in which the Socialist opposition—which opposes King Leopold's return—will be invited to take part.

The Socialists and Communists yesterday announced the setting up of "Action Committees" to resist any return of the King.

The Government will seek a vote of confidence after presenting its declaration on Tuesday.

CASE AGAINST 'TOKYO ROSE' COMPLETED

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13 (PTI-Reuter).—The United States Government has completed its case against Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, charged with having committed treason by broadcasting wartime propaganda from Radio Tokyo as "Tokyo Rose" in attempts to lower the morale of American troops.

Mr. Richard Henschel, a New York writer, was the last Government witness.

He identified the voice of Mrs. D'Aquino, who was born in Los Angeles, as that which he heard broadcast while he was an army officer in the South Pacific. In six weeks 46 Allied and Japanese witnesses have given evidence for the prosecution. The defences case will begin on Monday.

Athens Drive Against Greek Rebels

ATHENS, Aug. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Greek Army forces are driving rapidly on rebel headquarters near Lake Prespa, at the junction of the Greek, Albanian and Yugoslav frontiers, after big new guerilla defeat in northwest Greece, according to a Greek General Staff Communique here today.

The guerilla defeat took place near Mount Vitsi, in the Grammos area, and the rebels are in full flight.

Rebel losses are put officially at 118 killed and 330 captured against the Army's 22 killed and 253 wounded.

WASHINGTON, August 12, (UPA): General Hoyt Vandenberg said today that Russia is America's only possible enemy and atomic bombing in the event of war has "the" first priority and the Joint Chief of Staffs are now selecting targets.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Governor of Bombay received Shri A. C Chatterjee, Shrimati Thrity H. J. H. Taleyarkhan, Remban Father M. P. Petros and Captain R. Sawhny, R.I.N.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Shri M. D. Bhat and Shri Gulati.

The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh visited the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Birla House.

Rani Maharaj Singh accompanied by Shrimati Duggan attended a memorial service for Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan.

* * *

MASTER TARA SINGH

ALMORA, August 13 (PTI).—Master Tara Singh, Akali leader, was taken to Sitapur (U.P.) from Almora district jail where he had been detained for the past three months. Master Tara Singh will be lodged in the district jail in Sitapur.

* * *

DR. R. K. MUKHERJEE

LUCKNOW, August 13 (PTI).—Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee, head of the Economics and Sociology Department of the Lucknow University has been invited by the U.N.E.S.C.O. to attend the meeting of the International Sociological Association to be held in Oslo, Norway, in September, 1949, it is learnt.

* * *

PETER KOINNAGE

SIMLA, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Mr. Peter Koinnage, the East African Educationist arrived here this morning and is staying as the guest of His Excellency the Governor of East Punjab. He is expected to stay here for a day.

* * *

B.B.C.I. GENERAL MANAGER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. P. Mushran, Director, Establishment, Railway Board, at present on leave, is appointed to succeed Mr. N. S. Sen as General Manager of the B.B. & C.I. Railway when the latter proceeds on retiring leave with effect from September 3, 1949.

* * *

MR. GULZARILAL NANDA

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, left for Ahmedabad on Saturday evening and will return to Bombay on Monday morning (August 15).

HUNT FOR FABULOUS TREASURE

"Hidden Guardian" Obstructs Way

MAHE, Seychelles, Aug. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Three British treasure hunters, preparing to enter a concealed-cavern here where they hope to find the fabulous £90 million treasures of the 18th century French pirate, Oliver Le Vasseur, say their diving instruments have indicated the presence of gold and precious stones. But the instruments have also shown that poisonous gases lie under the ground, these may be the reputed "Hidden Guardian" of the loot.

When the pirate threw his treasure chart to the crowd from the gallows at Reunion in 1790 with the shout "find it who can" he warned of "mysterious dangers" to all who tried to recover it.

To-day barbed wire enclosed the site of the cavern, found by what is described as a secret copy of the original treasure chart. Engineers were preparing to blast through a huge rock barring the entrance.

The three prospectors, in gas masks and with a nurse and armed guards standing by, will then try to enter the cavern.

The treasure-hunters are Mr. A. H. Wilkins, a hunter from East Africa, Mr. M. J. F. Morgan, a British barrister, and Col. D. M. Hennessey, retired Indian Army officer. All are from Kenya.

Australian Miners To Resume Tomorrow

SYDNEY, August 13, (PTI-Reuter): Fuel Minister William Ashley announced today that troops quarrying coal from open cut fields during the seven-weeks-old miners' strike will be withdrawn as from midnight tomorrow.

Australia's striking miners, who have been out for increased wages and better hours, are expected to return to work on Monday.

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MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Superheater, new or second-hand in good condition, for a 30' x 8'-3" x 160 lbs. Lancashire boiler Total superheat 600deg. to 620 deg. F. Correspond with particulars to Box No. 5468, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately one second-hand or new, 400 KVA 6000/400 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles Transformer. Write with full particulars and price to Box No. 5469, "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Brand New Machine Tools, U.S.A. & British for Sale: Lathe 8 ft. centres 24" Swing, 43" x 16" Gap Lathe 14½ ft. centres 16" Swing 28" x 10". Gap Both the above geared head, motorized complete with chucks and accessories. Universal Milling Machine, radial drill with 4 ft. arm, twist drill and tap grinding machine, shaper 28" size with Universal Table and Vice. All the above machines fully motorized. Full particulars from, P. O. Box 13, Coimbatore, S. India. 5467

"FREEDOM MARCHES ON" A STRIKING DOCUMENTARY

To keep the public abreast with the day to day events, Government of India's Films Division commemorates the second Anniversary of India's Independence wiith "Freedom Marches On" a striking documentary record of the epoch making times during the last two years.

Released on August 12 throughout the country "Freedom Marches On" chronicles in a vivid day to day form the events that are shaping India's destiny.

Summarising in a lucid itively fashion all that transpired in the fields of endeavour as Rehabilitation, Food, Industry River Valley projects, Defence, Foreign Relations, 'FREEDOM MARCHES ON' is a worthy pictorial record spanning the eventful years.

IDD CELEBRATIONS

The celebration of Id-Ul-Fitr, by Muslims throughout India has been filmed by the Newsreel Section of the Films Division. The prayers held in all parts of the country demonstrate clearly how in the Indian Union, men of all faiths enjoy the fullest freedom and observe every religious action in a free and independent manner.

The newsreel, released throughout India includes pictures of Governor-General's personal help and sympathy for refugees affected by the recent heavy rains in Delhi.

The departure to Tokyo of "Indira", an elephant from Mysore forests, as a gift from the Prime Minister, adds particular charm to the newsreel. 'Indira', with her exemplary behaviour and fondness for children, promises to be India's best ambassador of Goodwill.

WASHINGTON, August 12, (UPA): Russia shipped manganese valued at 100,000 dollars to the United States after not sending any of the strategic material for two previous months, the Commerce Department said today.

Gulab Jamuns
made with DALDA
Prepare thin syrup from 1 lb. of sugar, add few drops of rose-water and keep aside warm. Into 1 tablespoon of maida (or arrowroot) rub in 1 teaspoon of Dalda. Grind ½ lb. of khoa to fine powder, sift and mix well with maida by rubbing. Thoroughly knead mixture to a stiff dough, using very little water. Shape dough into small elongated balls. Heat Dalda and fry on very low fire. When gulab jamuns are light brown all over, drain, and soak in warm syrup.
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Villagers Drive Off Dacoits

BANARAS, August 12, (PTI): Three Dacoits were killed in an encounter between a gang of fifty Dacoits and the inhabitants of village Sehra in Deoria district yesterday according to a report received here today.

An armed gang of dacoits, it is reported, raided the house of a wealthy villager, when the villagers headed by a Muslim, who had a licensed gun, drove them off successfully.

In the encounter between the villagers and dacoits three of the latter were killed.

ARMED DACOITY IN SURAT DISTRICT

Property Worth Rs. 20,000 Looted

SURAT, Aug. 12 (PTI)—A daring armed dacoity in which the raiders looted property worth Rs. 20,000 has been reported from village Jochwa in Palsana taluka.

It is stated that a gang of dacoits about 20 in number armed with revolvers, knives and other weapons broke open last night a house in the village, drove out two of the inmates village, drove out two of the inmates after inflicting injuries and decamped with cash and other valuables.

No arrests have so far been made. Investigations are in progress

Police Open Fire Upon Thieves

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13 (PTI):—Police opened fire last night on a gang of thieves who on challenged attacked them. The incident occurred near Saijpur station, about 4 miles from here.

The thieves however escaped in the darkness leaving behind their booty.

One Way Traffic On Queen's Road During Rush Hours

With a view to relieving traffic congestion during rush hours, the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, had decided as an experimental measure to make Queen's Road and New Queen's Road, from Opera House to 1st Marine Street "one way street" for a fortnight, from August 1. He has now decided to continue this arrangement till further notice. Between 9-30 and 11 a.m. the road will be open for traffic from Opera House towards the Fort area and between 5-30 and 7 p.m. for traffic from the Fort area to the Opera House

Kerosene Quota By Instalments

The Public Relations Officer, (Rationing) writes:—

It has been decided to allow kerosene cardholders in the Bombay rationed area, to draw their monthly quota of kerosene in two instalments in a month. Accordingly, kerosene cardholders can, if they desire, obtain their monthly quota of kerosene, in two instalments. It should be, however, noted, that, not more than half the quota will be issued in one instalment. But, such kerosene cardholders, who wish to obtain their quota in one instalment only, can draw more than half their quota or full quota, in a single instalment.

Labour Minister's Visit To Jalgaon Exchange

"I have seen the exchange at work. It has an efficient look. With all the limitations, the Employment organisation serves the real need of the day" remarked Hon. Mr G. L. Nanda, Labour Minister Government of Bombay, when he visited the Employment Exchange at Jalgaon, on Thursday last. Mr. Nanda evinced keen interest in the procedural matters like enquiries, registrations live registers, vacancy orders, submission and placements. He also spent ten minutes in the Waiting Hall and had a heart-to-heart talk with the applicants who had come to seek employment assistance at the exchange.

TOKYO, August 12, (UPA): British and Dutch representatives here will join descendants of the feudal lord, Leyasus the First of the Tokygawa Shoguns, who ruled Japan for three centuries, in celebrating the 315th anniversary of the arrival of the first British and Dutch settlers in Japan.

JOG POWER FOR IRRIGATION

Agreement With Mysore Government

The question of supply of Jog power was discussed in a conference at ministerial level with the representatives of the Government of Mysore. As a result of these discussions, the Government of Mysore has agreed to supply to the Government of Bombay a minimum of 10,000 kw. at Jog bus bars at the rate of 0.226 annas per unit and 1,500 kw. at Harihar, subject to a minimum charge and period of contract for this power supply.

The Government of Bombay has, therefore, decided that the power of 10,000 kw. available at Jog bus bars should be distributed to Sirsi, Dandeli, Hubli, Dharwar and Gadag and that of 1,500 kw. available at Harihar to Haveri, Byadgi, Ranebennur and for irrigation pumping at Airani, Tumminkatti, Chikkakuruvatti and Guttal. It has also asked the Electrical Commissioner to submit the necessary detailed plans and estimates and has also taken other necessary steps to speed up the execution of this scheme.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Concession For Residential Tenements

Under the Bombay Building (Control on Erection) Act 1958, the Controllers of Buildings have been permitting construction of residential tenements of which the floor area does not exceed 800 square feet, provided permits can otherwise be given. In a Press Note issued in June, 1948, it was announced that Controllers could issue permits for tenements not exceeding 1200 square feet in floor area if built within the limit of the Bombay Suburban District, the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough and the Ahmedabad Cantonment. The Government has since received representations that the relaxation of the limit to 1,200 square feet should be extended to the City of Bombay also. In order, therefore, to promote building activity in the City, the Government has now decided that the Controller of Buildings, Bombay, should not refuse permission to erect or re-erect buildings intended for residential purposes in case of tenements not exceeding 1200 square feet in floor area in the City of Bombay.

STATE TRANSPORT TO TAKE OVER

Bombay-Poona Passenger Bus Service

The Home Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, will inaugurate the Passenger Bus Service between Bombay and Poona, which is being taken over by State Transport under the scheme of rationalisation of road transport, on Tuesday (August 16) at 8-30 a.m. at the State Transport Bus Station, near Bombay Central Station (Old Byculla Club premises).

That will complete the process of nationalisation of bus services in the Poona Division.

From Poona, State Transport buses will leave from the Shivajinagar Bus Station.

The usual arrangements for booking reservation, etc., will be made at both these stations.

Anti-Corruption Drive On Railways

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Convictions of two contractors and railway subordinates have been secured as a result of the investigations of the Special Police Establishment in connection with the anti-corruption drive on railways.

C.P. Exempts 'Chhota Bhai' From Tax

New Theatres' screen adaption of Sharat Babu's immortal story "Chhota Bhai" has been exempted from entertainment tax by the C.P. and Berar Government.

NEW YORK, August 12, (UPA): "Newsweek's" Periscope column reports that "high level conference involving trade policy and recognition of the communist regime in China will be held shortly by the United States, Britain and other powers interested in the Far East.

Mixed Reception To C. R.'s 3-Day-A-Week Schooling

BOMBAY, August 13 (PTI).

The Governor General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's suggestion of "three-day-a-week" schooling for children of the humble folk in the primary stage has evoked comments ranging from "very practical and sensible" to "absolutely impracticable."

Mr. Rajagopalachari put forward the idea while speaking at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in Bombay on August 8 and explained it further at a press conference two days later.

Commending the suggestion were Mrs. Vimalabai Deshpande, Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister in Central Provinces Mr. E. W. Franklin, Director of Public Instruction, C.P., Mr. K Kuruvila J. Jacob, President of the Headmasters' Asociation, Madras, Mr. S. Natarajan, President of the South Indian Teachers Association, Mr. A. H. Hemrajini, Assistant Director of Education, Delhi province, and Mr. Srinarain Chaturvedi, former Deputy Director General of Education, United Provinces.

Critical of the suggestion were Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, United Provinces, Acharya Narendra Dev, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, and Mr. M. V. Donde, Principal of a Bombay high school and President of the Primary School Teachers' Association, Bombay.

Dr. Saravapalli Radhakrishnan, declined to comment on the proposal at this stage, beyond saying that in some institutions in America even in the college stage they had "the alternation of study and work", and the Indian University Commission had referred to the idea in their report.

Quite a few other well-known educationists also preferred not to comment on the subject at this stage.

Export Of Cotton Piecegoods To Egypt

NEW DELHI, August 13.

In the trade agreement reached between the Government of India and the Royal Egyptian Government on May 10, 1949, it was stated that India would supply 1,000 tons of cotton piecegoods to Egypt. Last month, however, it was announced that exports of cotton piecegoods from India to all permissible destinations had been liberalised, and licences for export could be had freely by any exporter in India.

The intending exporters to Egypt will therefore be given licences without quantitatives restriction by the export control authorities at the ports.

Free Export Of Sandalwood Oil

NEW DELHI, August 13.

In furtherance of the policy of progressive liberalisation of exports compatible with the supply position in the country, the Government of India has removed sandalwood oil from export control.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 13, (PTI-Reuter): London's discount houses are divided on the question of widening discount rates. Three months bank bills are quoted five-eighths to eleven-sixteenths by approximately half the market and at flat rate of five-eighths by others. The latter rate had been current until the latter part of the past week. Feeling in the market is that there is a chance that short money rates will rise.

Official assistance both direct and indirect has been necessary for the greater part of the week. Market houses experienced difficulty in obtaining credit and banks showed no interest in buying bills. Calling however was not on a large scale but difficult position persisted and little help was obtained from maturities.

The bank of England return showed an expected decline in active note circulation. The reflux was 4.7 millions Sterling.

Applications for 210 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 275,660,000 sterling of which 210 million Sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 6.03 Pence per cent. Next week 200,000,000 Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts 50,000,000 Sterling.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN BOLIVIA

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 12 (PTI): The Bolivian Embassy here said tonight it had received reports of an Indian revolt in the Bolivian department of Oruro, near the mining area, adding that the revolt was quickly smashed by the Bolivian army.

CLOTH DEALERS TO NOTE

Announcement regarding the issue of licences to semi-wholesalers has created some misunderstanding with regard to condition 2. It was stated that they will sell the cloth to special retail distributors at a price not exceeding 4½ per cent over the ex-mill price. The margin referred to there is only with regard to the sale of medium and coarse cloth. In the case of fine and super fine cloth which they buy from the stocks available with the zonal distributors the margin will be 12 per cent, that is to say, they will buy the cloth at 9½ per cent and sell to special retail distributors at 12 per cent.

WALL STREET PRICES DECLINE

NEW YORK, August 12.

Stocks drifted lower on Wall Street today in dealings that were again on the light side. Utilities encountered some late support but losses ranging from fractions to one dollar were widespread at the end of the day. Corrective profit-taking accounted for most of the selling and was undoubtedly induced by the advance of nearly 12 points in the industrial average in about two months.

Rails made a disappointing response to a freight rate increase granted yesterday. They tacked on small gains on outset reflecting gratification at this action which would add 293,000,000 dollars a year in revenue in addition to 391,000,000 dollars granted earlier this year. Realising, however, soon erased the improvements as traders took note a warning that the increase in rates may divert additional traffic to road-carriers.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT LOANS

Government promissory notes of the following loans, interest on which falls due for payment during September 1949 will be accepted by the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay for payment of interest from the 16th August 1949.

New York Cotton Steady On Mill Buying

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

Prices sagged in early dealings under the leadership of far distants attributable to profit-taking. Some increase in hedges and mostly favourable weather news tended to influence the present crop deliveries. A feature of the firmer market in the afternoon was the breaking through the 30 cent level by the near October position. Current crop deliveries recovered on buying for mill account against textile business. This stimulated covering by earlier sellers with meagreness of hedges also helpful. Listant months re covered somewhat in sympathy. The market closed very steady.

CLOSING N Y. COTTON PRICES

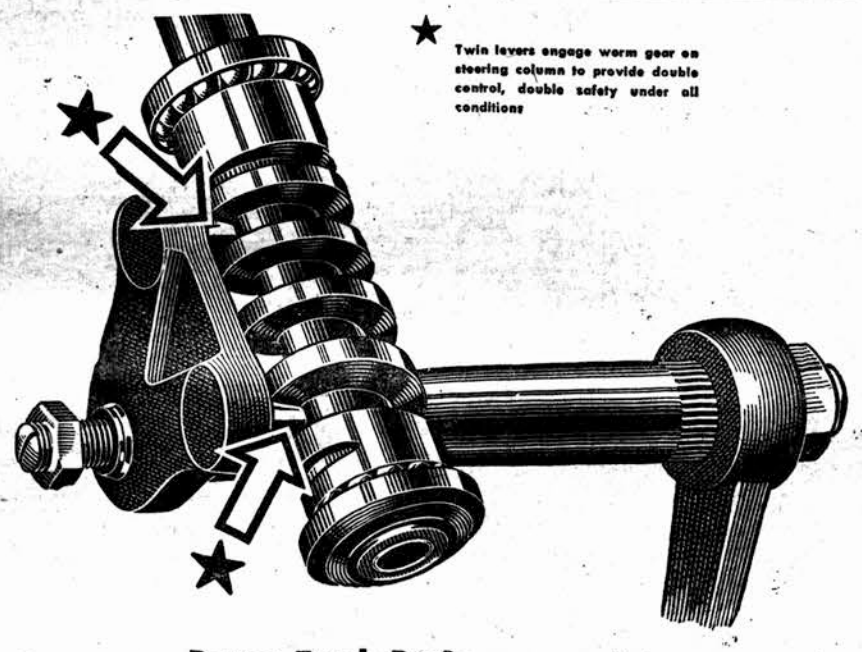
New York, Aug. 12.

October	30.00+04
October Highest	30.02+06
October Lowest	29.88—08
December	29.98+04
March	29.93+04
May	29.81+05
July	29.08—12
New York Spot	32.35—08

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

120	Ready Japan	3 7	0
150	Ready Japan	3 11	0
120	Ready Italy	3 2	6
150	Ready Italy	3 10	6
150	D. Box Aug.	735 0	0
150	D. Box Sept.	745 0	0



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INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

ADTS. INT 98

Tata Steels Advance Under Renewed Buying

SYMPATHETIC RISE IN MILL SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug 13

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open today for one hour and during this brief session prices moved up on active buying. Recently there was some reactionary selling which has now subsided and the market has resumed upward trend

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs 1310 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1282/8 and advanced at Rs. 1323/12. At this level there appeared some long liquidation but under renewed support Defds improved at Rs. 1322/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs 274/8 and improved at Rs 278. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs 24/8 and Bengal Steels moved up at Rs. 18/12

Cotton Mill shares were also steady with increased buying. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs 1065 and after advancing at Rs. 1072/8 closed at Rs. 1065. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 272 and closed at Rs. 273. Svadeshi Mills were placed at Rs. 254 and Simplex closed at Rs. 177/4. Indores were quiet at Rs. 117/8. Central Indias were done at Rs. 218

Among Banks Barodas improved at Rs. 124. Indias were done at Rs. 174. Central Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 79/4 while Imperials fully paid were done at Rs. 1735

In the Miscellaneous Section, Associated Cements improved at Rs. 145/4. Alcocks were done at Rs. 243/12 Belapurs moved up at Rs. 192/8. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 13/14 and after advancing at Rs. 14 closed at Rs. 13/12/6. Premier Constructions also hurdened at Rs. 94. Closing tone was steady

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1065 0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	273 0
Swadeshi Mills (12-4) XD	354 0
Central India Mills (4)	218 0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	177 4
New Great Eastern (8)	142 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	117 8
Gokak Mills (12)	254 0
Century Spinning (15)	221 4
India Bleaching (6)	130 0
Swan Mills (2)	298 0
Finlay Mills (15)	251 0
Morarji Goculdas	445 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	180 0
Meyer (12)	119 6
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 14
India United Ord. (0-13-6)	10 6
India United Defd (0-2-6)	1 11
Madhusudan Mills (15)	170 0
Podar (8)	135 0
Khatau Makanji (5)	189 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	278 0
Tata Steel Defd (64-13)	1322 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-3)	139 12
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	143 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-3)	276 4
Belapur Sugar (9)	187 8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (0-3)	23 4

TATA STEELS AT RS. 1340
After the close of the market Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs 1340/-.

Scindia Steam (0-3)	13 12 6
Premier Construction	94 0
Tata Chemical	9 6
Tata Oil (2)	47 4
India Iron (0-12)	24 8
Bengal Steel (0-8-9)	18 12
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 4
India Copper	2 2 6
Wimco	176 4
Alcock	243 12
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1495 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1390 0
Tata Hydro (3)	147 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (9)	51 0
Phoenix (50)	140 0
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kurla	117 8
Colaba	128 0
New City (11)	151 4
Minerva (12)	117 8
Bradbury	361 4
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 5
Bharat Mills (2)	27 0
Mysore Spg. Mills (4)	161 4
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	163 12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	600 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	207 8
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	205 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3140 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	15 4
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	48 8
Ahmedabad Advance Old (2)	253 12
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	34 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 4
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35 0
Shrinivas Mills (8)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	67 0
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-0)	121 4
Ahmedabad New	43 12
Surat Electric (2-8)	132 8
Karachi Electric (2)	132 8
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	7 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	140 14
Bombay Suburban XR	133 12
Bombay Suburban New	41 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35) XD	1735 0
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12) XD	427 8
Central Bank (1-8)	79 4
Central Bank New (1-8)	79 0
Bank of India (4)	174 0
Union (0-5)	7 2
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	124 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40 8
United Commercial (8)	46 0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 12
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	4100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (7)	53 0
Jupiter (1-4)	12 8
Vulcan (9-10)	11 12
Indian Mercantile (21)	34 8
Universal (9-4)	11 4
B.I.G. (1)	15 12
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Central Bank New (1-8)	79 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	114 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	221 4
Bombay Burma New (5)	99 6
Burma Petrol	1 6 3
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	61 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	382 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	84 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	31 8
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 0
Alembic (15)	155 0
Supreme India X.R.	78 12
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 4
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B,S.)	140 0
United Motor	32 0
Associated Cement New (3)	139 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	31 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1320 0
Hydro Electric (7)	126 4
Bombay Steamer (6)	230 0
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	
Lakshmi Mills	258 12
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 0
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	305 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	137 8
Pre. Construction First	100 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 4
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	113 12
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	110 0
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2nd)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mill	50 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 12
Morarji	94 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 6
New Victoria Mills	1 0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4 2
Faltan (8)	90 0
Gold Mohor	312 8
New Kaiser Hind	360 0
Sajjan Mill (20)	155 0
Osmanshahi (10)	235 0
Azamshahi	255 0
Air Services	5 4
Air India Tata	72 0
Hind Motor	4 12
India Steam	7 3

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

There was very little business in the produce market today. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 41-6. Castorseeds Rs. 28. Linseed Rs. 30-13. Nigerseed Rs. 29. Groundnut Oil Rs. 23-10 and Linseed Oil Rs. 18-6.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

There was no official trading in the local market Privately September delivery was quoted at Rs. 625 to Rs. 626. February opened at Rs. 595 and improved at Rs 596 while May was quoted at Rs. 583.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 610 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

	Bales
Exports by rail from 1st September 1948 to 11th August 1949	575000
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 11th August	1168374
Same period last year	1071882
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th August 1949	376003
Same time last year	1005452

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 12.

KARNAK Nov.	57.10—38
KARNAK Jan.	54.85 30
KARNAK Mar.	54.55—25
ASHMOUNI Aug.	45.28—17
ASHMOUNI Oct.	45.27—17
ASHMOUNI Dec.	45.22—12

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The local bullion market was steady today. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 165 and ready Gold was placed at Rs. 116-4 while Sovereigns were done at Rs. 74-12

Later on there was increased selling as there was no truth of a corner in Kanpur market. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	164 4 0
Ready Gold	115 8 0
Sovereigns	74 8 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98 11 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 6 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 11 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 7 0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99 6 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 4 0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96 0 0
3 per cent non-terminable	98 0 0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98 1 0
3 per cent 1951-54	101 12 0
3 per cent 1953-55	101 14 0
3 per cent 1957	101 12 0
3 per cent 1959/61	101 4 0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 5 0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 4 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 10 0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110 6 0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102 6 0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	110 8 0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	114 4 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
3 per cent Bombay 1962	98 15 0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97 2 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97 2 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 6 0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 6 0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	100 0 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 6 0
3 per cent U P 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent N W F 1952	98 2 0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	99 12 0
4 per cent B P.I	110 12 0
3 1/4 Municipal	100 11 0
4 per cent B Municipality	110 8 0
5 per cent B Municipality 1959	114 0 0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1954	114 0 0
3 per cent B Municipal 1960-80	107 0 0

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LOANS: 3 p.c. Loan 1955 and 3 p.c. Loan 1956.

Holders of the above loans are advised to lodge their holdings well in advance of the due dates to facilitate delivery of their securieties and interest warrants on the due date.

In this connection it may be noted that in view of the heavy work involved, the period for delivering securities tendered for payment of interest on the above loans may be extended to four clear working days.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LOANS: 3 p.c. Loan 1951-54, 4 p.c. Loan 1960-70, 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60, 2-3/4 p.c. Loan 1976 and 3 p.c. Conversion Loan 1946.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.

September	2.02-1/2.
December	2.06-5/8.
March	2.06-5/8.
May	2.01-5/8

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

MILLS

Apollo 2-14 2-15 2-14.
B. Dyeing 1065 71-4 65 72-8 65.
Bradbury 355 61-4.
C. India 217 18 15-8 18.
Century 220 21-4.
Colaba 128.
E. Textiles 180.
Finlay 253 51 54 52.
Gokak 253-8 55-8 53 54.
I. U. Defd. 1-11 1-11-6 1-11..
I.U. Ord. 10-3-6 10-6-6 10-6.
Indore 120 17-8 18-12 17-8.
Kohinoor 272 71-8 75 71-8 74 73.
Laxmi 600.
Model 161-4 66-14 65-10.
New Great 139-8 43 42.
Podar 135.
Simplex 176 77-8 76-8 77-4.
Svadeshi 256 52 54-8 53 54.
Swan 298.
Tata Mills 48-8.
Vishnu 205 7-8.
C.P. Rly. 114.

STEAMER

B. Steam 220 21-4.
Scindia 13-14 13-11 14 13-12-6.

BANKS

Baroda 132-12 23-8 24.
Central 79-4.
Central New 79.
Imperial Old 1732-8 37-8 35.
Imperial New 427-8.
India 174.
Union 7-2.
U. Commercial 46.

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 121/14 21/4
Andhra Valley 1390
Suburban 134/6 35
Hydro 146/8 47
Power 1495

INSURANCE

New India 53
Vulcan 11/10 11/11

STEEL

B. Steel 18/2 18/10 18/6 18/12
I. Iron 23/12 24/8
Tata Defd. 1310 16/4 12/8 23/12 7/8 22/8
Tata Ord. 274/8 76 75 78 77 78
Tata IInd Pref. 140 39/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 242/8 45 43/12
A. C. C. Old 143/12 45/8 44/12 45/4
A. C. C. New 139
Belapur 188/8 92/8
B. B. Old 275 80 76/4
B. B. Petrol 1/6 1/6/3
B. I. C. 8/4
I. Copper 2/2/6
P. Const. 90 95 92/8 94
Shivrajpur 23/4
Tata Chem. 9/5 9/6
Tata Pref. 114/8
Tata Oil 47/4
Walchandnagar 140
Wimco 175 76/4

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 44 43/12
Supreme Industries 78/12

AUROBINDO, THE SUPERMAN

Philosophy Of The Sage Of Pondichery

BY DR. HARIDAS CHAUDHURI

MILLIONS of India will tomorrow celebrate the birthday of the great savant, Sri Aurobindo, whose one overmastering passion in life is to effectuate the liquidation of the forces of darkness and evil and bring about the emergence of a new order of creation, a new dawn of enduring peace, progress and harmony—the kingdom of Superman.

It is the sovereign dynamism of the Supermind which alone can bring about the total liquidation of the forces of 'Avidya' and the object of Sri Aurobindo's 'Sadhana' is to bring down from the summits of integral spiritual experience the mighty current of Supramental light and energy and to prepare the ground for its free and unimpeded flow in the collective life of humanity.

Supermanhood adequately realised in one single individual, will quickly multiply itself in an ever-expanding circle of sufficiently responsive human aspirants, according to the law of self-multiplication. Sri Aurobindo is now all concentration upon that devoutly wished-for consummation. He is the living symbol of that steady flame of human aspiration for Divine Life and he firmly believes that the day of Divine victory is not far off, which, according to his conviction, will drive away all the forces of darkness and ignorance, however, virulent they may appear to be.

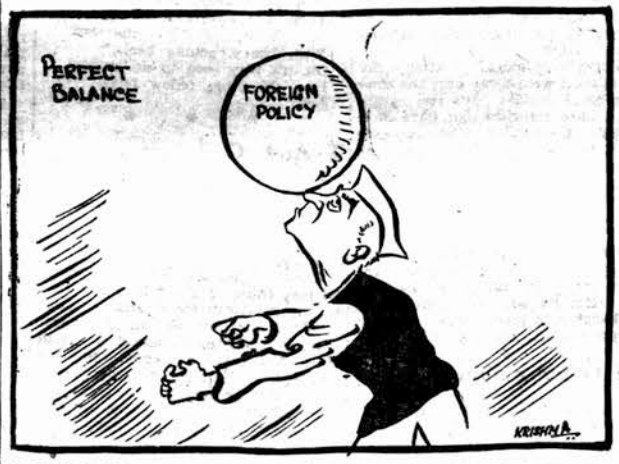
It is evident to everybody who thinks that humanity is passing through a very critical phase of its evolution. We stand today definitely at the cross-roads of human history. All the basic problems of our life seem to have assumed most formidable proportions. All the contradictions of human living have been brought to the fore. There appears to be a curious mobilisation of all the forces of darkness and evil—the forces of savagery and reaction—against the onward march of human civilization. A thousand and one clashes—clash of varied interests, clash of arms, clash of ideologies—have reduced peace and harmony to more empty dreams. Now, what is all this due to? What is the root problem, the fundamental crisis, the real nature of the challenge that the present age thrown to us? And what is the way to meet that challenge?

Socio-Political Remedies

The vast majority of people pin their faith in socio-political remedies. They are persuaded to believe that suitable reforms in the objective arrangements of our life,—if necessary, radical revolutions on the socio-political front,—must be considered the most effective reply to all the problems of life, however formidable. Have we sunk into the depth of moral degradation? Are we afflicted overmuch by interminable internecine strife and recurrent global catastrophies? Well, all that is due to serious anomalies and maladjustments in the objective framework of our life. So, it is contended, what is primarily needed in the interests of enduring peace in the world is an ingenious reconstruction of the socio-political apparatus of our life the world over. Now, there is surely an element of truth in the contention that man is largely influenced by the objective circumstances of his life. But that is only fragment of the total truth. For, there can be no denying the fact that the chief maladies of our social existence are largely a consequence of our moral and spiritual bankruptcy. The social anomalies and maladjustments in question are without doubt largely a sequel to the fact that we are all out to conquer the riches of life having lost our soul within. The present-day crisis the world over is not casually unconnected with the modern man's excessive pre-occupation with the material values of life and his blindness or indifference to the higher spiritual values. We behold today the spectacle of bewildering multitude of socio-political recipes such as violently clash with one another and clamour for recognition, all with equal emphasis. But, from a close survey of the multitudinous "isms" in their actual functioning, the impression is irresistably borne in upon us that so long as human nature remains what it is, no kind of "ism", no manner of mere re-fashioning of the socio-political apparatus can really deliver the goods. So long as human nature remains open to the corrupting influences of power and position, so long as it continues to be in the grip of the forces of ignorance and egotism, whether that egotism be individual or communal, party-political or national or ideological, no amount of change in the externals of life, no amount of social or political re-adjustments, can really help in the emergence of an era of abiding peace and harmony. For, is not our civilization with its multifarious objective institutions just a shadow, an outward reflection, of the evolving consciousness in man?

The Crisis Of The Spirit

So, if a real approach is to be made to anything like a permanent solution of the basic problems of our life, a greater degree of attention has got to be directed to the inward nature of man. The time is ripe that we make a sincere searching of our hearts, and try to sound the depths of our consciousness. Man is emphatically not a mere creature of his external circumstances. Normally, his life is a free interplay between his inward nature and outward environment. But there is also deep down in his nature a creative spark, a strange power, by virtue of which he can heroically rise above his environment, catch a glimpse of some transcendent truth, and mould his environment in implicit obedience to that dynamic truth-vision. He is essentially a creator, a dreamer of potent dreams. But, how to rouse the slumbering creator in the common man? How to bring about the creative self-awakening of man not in isolated individuals but on a collective basis? How may it come about that collective realization of some transcendent truth-vision will lay the foundation of a unique world-order that will come to stay?



Mental Powers Inadequate

We have seen that a mere change in the objective circumstances of life cannot transform our earth into a paradise. But we have also got to realise that an effective change of human nature, and a change of that nature to a collective basis, can hardly be accomplished by force of such powers of mental consciousness as reason, morality, religion and the like. The great psychologist Freud has brought to light the momentous truth that the dark subterranean forces of human nature refuse to be conquered through suppression and repression. The censorship of reason is simply unequal to the task of liquidating the primeval death-instinct in man and his irrepressible sex-impulse.

Somewhat in similar fashion, Sri Aurobindo also observes: "The life force is like a dog's tail,—for straighten it ever so much by force of ethics, religion, reason or any other redemptive effort, it returns in the end always to the crooked curl of nature." (Synthesis of Yoga, Ch. VI, p. 150).

Reason, morality religion and the like have no doubt considerably helped man in his gradual self-unfoldment and development of civilization. But they seem to be obviously incapable of gaining a conclusive victory over the 'Asuric' forces in man. Why is it so? And how to get out of this rut?

Sovereign Remedy

Freud is perfectly right when he says that the powers of reason—whether the subjective powers of self-control or the objective forces of social and religious sanctions—are hopelessly inadequate in dealing with the libidinous urges in man. But as an empirical psychologist, he cannot account for this incompetence of reason. Nor is his suggestion of a wider and freer scope for fulfilment of the libidinous urges in man worthy of serious consideration as a final solution of the problem. Sri Aurobindo points out that the reason why the 'Asuric' forces in man can be conquered neither by the censorship of reason, nor by the religious sentiment of love, neither by social prohibitions nor by scriptural injunctions, nor even by such ethical forces as truthfulness and non-violence, is that they are all in ultimate analysis only powers of the mental consciousness, and that the mind is only a power of ignorance groping towards the light. Mind is only a sundered aspect, a subordinate instrumentation, of the truly self-effectuating power of the Spirit, which Sri Aurobindo has called the Supermind. The Supermind is what the Vedic seers described as 'Satyam Ritam Vrihat',—the Vast Truth-Consciousness which is at once self-shining and self-effectuating in character. It is what the Upanisadic Rishis glimpsed as the 'Vijnana', the 'Turiya Sakti',—the creative medium of self-manifestation of the supernal Trinity, 'Sachchidananda.'

The Supermind represents the perfect identity of Knowledge and Power; it is that integral power of consciousness, of which the capacity for, execution is perfectly commensurate with the luminousity of vision.

Sri Aurobindo maintains that what is most imperatively needed for liquidation of the 'Asuric' forces in human nature and for a conclusive victory over the forces of darkness and evil in human nature and for a conclusive victory over the forces of darkness and evil in human society is to make the Supermind overtly operative in our life and society. It is the sovereign dynamism of the Supermind which alone can effectuate a total liquidation of the forces of darkness and evil in our social existence, and bring about the emergence of a new order of creation, a new dawn of enduring peace, progress and harmony—a Kingdom of Supermen.

Vision Of Supermanhood

But how to dynamise the Supermind in human life and society, and to make it, as Sri Aurobindo says, "a permanent ingredient of the evolving earth consciousness"? How to bring it forth into overt manifestation and make it the dominating principle of our embodied material existence? It is to the fulfilment of that supreme objective that the life-long spiritual 'sadhana' of Sri Aurobindo is directed. He is, as it were, the Bhagirath of the Supramental Ganges. He is not only a pilgrim of eternity, but also a canalizer of the currents of eternal life through the neglected tracts of our temporal existence. It is not for him to rest content with the attainment of spiritual liberation only for himself or for a few other isolated individuals. The one overmastering passion of his life is to bring down from the summits of integral spiritual experience the mighty current of Supramental light and energy and to prepare the ground for its free and unimpeded flow in the collective life of humanity.

Once he succeeds in making the Supermind overtly operative on the material plane it will be easy for men in tens and thousands—for all those who have a genuine aspiration for Life Divine and have in them a sincere spirit of self-surrender to the Divine—to have a sure access to the refreshing, revitalising and transforming waters of Supramental Ganges. Everyone of such men, himself divinely transformed, will function as a radiating centre of irresistable spiritual influence, so that more and more men may gradually find themselves involved in a thrilling process of transfiguration. The law of self-multiplication which is operative in the biological world is also applicable 'mutatis mutandis' to the spiritual world. Supermanhood, adequately realised in one single individual, will quickly multiply itself in an ever-expanding circle of sufficiently responsive human aspirants. It is somewhat through such a process of spiritual self-multiplication that evolution of Man into Superman or Divine Man will be carried through, and the Kingdom of Truth will be established on earth.

What is primarily needed is adequate realisation of Supermanhood in a few individual centres through divine transformation of all the parts of existence down to the grossest physical. Sri Aurobindo is now all concentration upon that devoutly wished-for consummation. He has bent his energies to a decisive victory over the forces of Ignorance in the darkest caverns of the human Unconscious. The greater the impact of the powers of Light from above, the fiercer the reaction and the resistance offered by the forces of Avidya, which have so long been dominating our human life, Sri Aurobindo is the living symbol of that steady flame of human aspiration for Divine Life, which is sure to burn up in the end all the forces of darkness and ignorance, however impenetrable they may appear to be.

As a Yugavatar, Sri Aurobindo is in dynamic self-identification with the creative force of evolution. He is a medium of unimpeded operation of what we call the Divine Mother, the Chandi, who has taken up arms against all reactionary forces with a view to laying the foundation of a new order of creation. Sri Aurobindo firmly believes that the day of Divine victory is not far off, nay, it is very imminent. One who has the power to see can almost glimpse it as a new dawn about to burst upon the encircling gloom of our night of despair. What we ordinary people are called upon to do is to keep burning in our hearts the flame of faith and of aspiration, and a will to obey the Divine through unreserved self-surrender.—ASIAN PRESS (COPYRIGHT).

A stern, hatchet-faced woman entered the office and demanded to see the chief.

"Is she good-looking?" the boss asked the office boy..

"Yes, sir—very beautiful," was the reply.

"Then show her up."

After the woman's departure the boss sent for the office boy. "You're a nice judge of beauty", he said irritably.

"Well, sir," apologized the office boy, "I thought she might be your wife."

"She is!" snapped the boss.

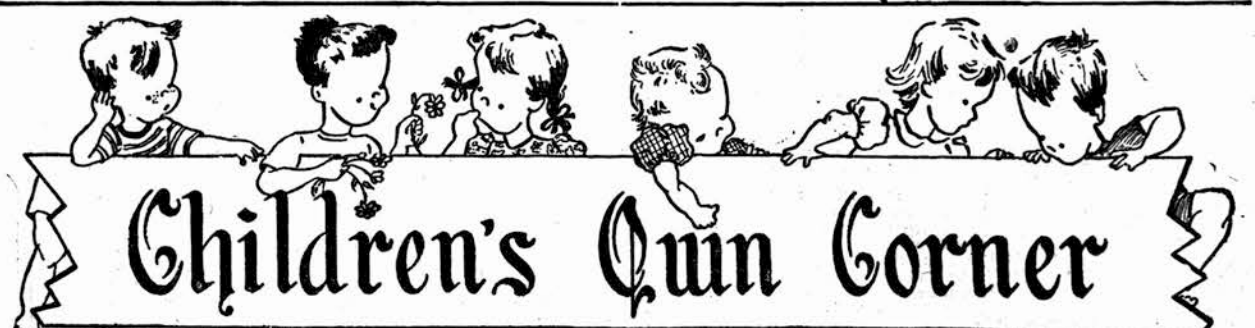
★

"It's a pity Algy has the idea he's a wit".

"Yes, when it's only half right".

This article is written by Dr. Haridas Chaudhuri D. Phil, who has been in close contact with Sri Aurobindo Asrama, Pondicherry, since 1937, and has been actively connected with Sri Aurobindo Pathamandir and with all other study centres of Sri Aurobindo Movement in Calcutta since that time.

Dr. Chaudhuri was admitted by the Calcutta University to the Degree of Doctorate of Philosophy in 1948 for his thesis entitled "Integral Idealism", which is a critical appreciation of the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo in the light of all important systems of thought, both Eastern and Western. His thesis will soon be published from United States of America.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

THE race in lige is not to the swift but to the perserving, and the story I am to unfold amply illustrates this truth, writes N. P.

Rashid and Prem were in the same class, and though they had many things in common, such as having had the same social up-bringing and advantages of a well-to-do home, and both had many common interests, yet Prem was the clevere of the two. He had natural talents with the result that he topped the class. He had an extraordinary retentive memory and it shocked his class-mates to see him memorise his poetry while others recited their in the class. It was simply wonderful how things came to him without his having to exert any great effort. He finished his sums in a jiffy. While Rashid struggled over one problem, Prem finished all his exercises. No, doubt, Rashid envied Prem's gifts and often looked at him and his moving pen with amazement and despair.

But Rashid was not a boy who could easily be defeated. He applied his mind and his heart to studies. He wanted to be clever and smart like Prem, and though he had not the latter's natural ability he had a fair share of perserverance and determination. At last both Prem and Rashid passed from the school. It was a great day for both of them. While Prem came out with flying colours, Rashid too had his success. The day the boys had their Matriculation results, Rashid asked Prem what he was going to do.

"Do!" Prem asked in a surprised tone. "Oh! I have not thought about it. You know I am not the one who decides before-hand", Prem replied with a broad sweep of his hand. Rashid was puzzled. He had a full plan of his life thought out and written neatly and hidden in the secret drawer of his study-room.

Then life forced the two friends to fall apart. Rashid completed his college career and proceeded to carve out a living for himself as a chemical engineer. Besides working for his living, Rashid gave some part of his time to social service. During weekdays and on holidays, he went into villages and gathered the small boys there and taught them useful handicrafts, like carpentery, cane-work, mending of broken articles, etc. Whatever money he earned, he kept aside one-fourth part of it to help the poor and the needy. His father and his great-grand-father had given that amount to charity, so that Rashid also parted with that amount of his earnings and felt happy at heart.

One day whilst he was waiting on the platform, for the train to carry him into the suburbs of Bombay, where he was to spend his weekly holiday, he saw his old friend, Prem waiting with a huge tiffin carrier. There were other boys and girls with him. They were all laughing and joking merrily.

"Hallo!" said Rashid, "How are you Prem? What are you doing?"

"We are going for a picnic", Prem replied, with his broad boyish smile.

"And what have you been doing with yourself all these years?" Rashid anxiously asked.

"Nothing very much. After my graduation, I went away over the continent for a holiday. It's two years since I have returned, but have done nothing. I am enjoying life and getting bored. That I suppose is an honest confession", Prem said.

Just then the train came on to the platform. Prem and his campanions boarded a First Class compartment, while Rashid jumped into a crowded Third Class one. As the train gathered speed, Rashid could hear the hollow, empty laughter from the next van. But he was too engrossed in his thoughts to give future thought to Prem and his useless living.

* * *

The Other Fellow

It's very good to understand
How the other fellow feels

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers on a training outing at Mulund.

For all of life is never
A pleasure-ride on wheels.
Some day we may wake up to find
There's been a change of places,
The horse is high upon the box,
And we, between the traces.
There are always some must drag
the load
With heavy, aching heels.
Oh, it's very good to understand
How the other fellow feels.

—J. C.

* * *

T And C

These are the initial letters of two small, quite common English words which are familiar to many adults but not very well-known to children. Can you guess them? I shall try to help you.

Those of you who are games-minded may thing of T for tops or tennis or the American sports shirt. Some children who have not an idea above their stomachs may connect C with chocolates, cakes or candy. But the words have nothing whatever to do with games or food! They stand for two qualities which you can acquire for yourselves, not from text-books, nor in your school time-table but by self-training, a little thought and by the example of others.

Be on the look-out for those who possess T and C. You will find that they are happy, contented folks because, by using them, they are never thwarted.—They are popular because they are "nice to know". You will find that they grow to be "leaders of men" because they are able to understand and handle their fellows. They never say or do the wrong thing, and people go out of their way to please them.

Now, how are your T and C? I know a little boy who, if only he would use TACT and CHARM, would very rarely, if ever, get a "NO" from his mother and father when he makes a request. But because he lacks T and C, he is growing up a disgruntled, shy child who is a nuisance to everybody.

TACT means choosing the right words, the best method and the most suitable occasion for your request. As for CHARM it does not mean black magic or casting a spell at all, it's just making yourself a lovable personality.

You, as children, can easily start practising on your own little world of parents, school-mates, friends and even your servants (if you have them) so that when you grow up, your TACT and CHARM will enable you, not merely to fulfil your immediate desires, but to reach the height of your ambition.

—THERESA

* * *

A Parlour Trick

Here is a mysterious trick which you can perform with the help of your elders. It is a well-known parlour trick.

One person sits in a chair; two others stand opposite his knees and two more at his back. Those standing join their "own" hands together, leaving the index fingers pointing forward. Those at the knees of the sitter then place each pair of index fingers under his knees, while those at the back place each pair of index fingers under his shoulders between his sides and his arms. They make a vain effort with eight fingers to lift from the chair.

All the left hands are then placed on the sitter's head and the right hands in the same rotation. At a sign from a leader all take their hands from the sitter's head and place the index fingers quickly in the same positions as before and press upwards. The sitter obligingly sails upward a distance of two or three feet! The trick is seldom known to have failed and sometimes men of thirteen or fourteen stone are "lifted" by means of it.

—JAMSHED.

* * *

MISUNDERSTOOD

Teacher: "Why are you late, Soli?"
Soli: "Please, sir, baby swallowed a pencil".
Teacher: "Incredible!"
Soli: "No, sir, indelible-"

STOUT FELLOW

"That conductor has insulted me!" said the very big man to the Inspector on stepping off a bus.
"Really, sir? What did he say?" asked the Inspector.
"Well, the bus was full up until I got off", explained the stout passenger, "and then he said. "Room for three inside!' "

IMPOSSIBLE

A little girl who was going upstairs called down: "Daddy, there's a cup and saucer up here".
Her daddy told her to bring it down.
"I can't do two things at once", she called back.
Her Daddy was puzzled. "What are you doing, then?"
"Bringing myself down", she replied.

SNAP

"It took me two months to paint my yacht".
"What a waste of time, why didn't you photograph it?

* * *

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Vidya Motwani visited the Gandhi Camp at Kolhapur and the Pimpri Camp at Poona, and Mrs. Indira Renu and Miss Leela Kulkarni visited the Mudh Island Camp. The Balkan-ji-Bari centres in all Relief Camps are progressing well.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? Why not make a start on the Independence Day? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey

In today's hand a bridge crime was committed. If you are a good bridge detective, you will be able to spot both the crime and the criminal.

West opened the five of clubs, East winning with the ace. East then returned the queen of clubs, holding the trick. Looking around for a way to reach his partner, East shifted to a low heart, but declarer put up the ace and immediately began the diamonds. West took the ace of diamonds and cashed his king of clubs, but then declarer easily made the rest. Since the defense took only three clubs and a diamond, declarer made his game contract at notrump.

Before going on, see if you can say who was the bridge criminal and what was his crime.

West was the criminal. It was a crime to let East hold the second trick with the queen of clubs. West should have overtaken with his own king of clubs and returned the nine-spot! This would have drive out declarer's jack after which West would still have the ace of diamonds as a fast entry to the rest of the clubs. This play would lose one trick if East happened to hold another club, but it would assure the defeat of the contract. Besides, with A-Q-x, East's proper first play would have been the queen!

West's play would have been correct if his clubs had been K-9-7-5-3, but his eight of clubs was the key card that should have dictated the correct play. It pays to notice all the spots on the cards!

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer

NORTH
♠ A J 10
♡ J 7
◇ K Q J 9 6 2
♣ 10 6

WEST
♠ 8 5 3
♡ Q 10 4
◇ A 5
♣ K 9 8 6 3

EAST
♠ 7 6 4 2
♡ 9 8 6 3 2
◇ 8 3
♣ A Q

SOUTH
♠ K Q 9
♡ A K 5
◇ 10 7 4
♣ J 7 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	All Pass		

GEORGE V CORRECTED THE GALLEY PROOF!

SIR EARNEST BENN is the last man to fly false colours. His latest "recollections and reflections" are entitled "Happier Days" (Benn, 8, 6d.) and carry on the dust-jacket a picture of a number of heavily moustached, white-aproned gentlemen standing in attitudes of prideful negligence outside a butcher's shop which bulges with carcases, writes Kenneth Adam in "John O'London's Weekly".

This is a challenge at the outset. So are the chapters called "The Reign of the Consumer" and "Eating to Live". Sir Ernest disclaims any ability "to develop a properly healthy interest in the things of the table" On the other hand, he does claim that in his seventy-fifth year he is only kept in good health "by the skill of a wife in extracting palatable nourishment from oddments intended by nature for the chicken-pail".

However, it is all very good reading and must not be taken too seriously.

As Sir Ernest himself admits, the reason for the pre-war plenty which he enjoyed ("up to the age of sixty-five..the ample meat permitted, the careful segregation of the fat edges, and even the choice morsel in the centre of a cut of a leg of mutton, into a heap on the plate's edge") and which has now vanished ("today I positively rush at any little piece of fat that happens to come my way"), the reason "is not easy to find nor is this the place to make the attempt"...

Ernest Benn, son of John, much of whose buoyancy and vitality he was to inherit, was born in a London villa "of some six or seven rooms, with a few steps up to the front door and the state apartments, and a few steps down to the semi-basement and most of the ordinary family life" Characteristically, he plunges into a spirited defence of the villa, which "provided better shelter and more comfort than the isolated, fully detached and far less substantial erections of today"

At fourteen he was sent to Paris where he used to assist "Monsieur le Patron" at his hotel to fill variously shaped bottles, and apply labels as required, from the only two big barrels of wine, one of red and one of white, in the cellar. He returned to attempt, and fail, "Matric" after which he became a competent arithmetician, an expert shorthand writer, acquired a scrappy knowledge of literature and history, good French and a little German. His father sent him to spend much time in museums and the Art Courts of the Crystal Palace, being thus fitted for his first real job in life, the editorship of the "Cabinet Maker"

These fascinating early reminiscences are interrupted from time to time by Sir Ernest's later economic crochets and quirks. The mass flights at the end of the last century from the Ghettoes of Eastern Europe to the slums of East London, the sweated conditions under which the refugees worked (and which were to be exposed by "A. G. G." in the "Daily News"), while the more fortunate representatives of their race moved out to the new, fashionable suburbs—these movements are well and objectively described.

However, the young Benn, as the older one engagingly admits in a chapter called "My Economic Wild Oats", was not unmoved by the distress waste and industrial unrest around him. For a time his sympathies were Socialist. He was even honoured with an invitation to the Holy of Holies of Socialism, the dinner table of Beatrice Webb in Grosvenor Road, where she "sprawled over the hearthrug and Sidney walked about the room". The three books he wrote thirty years ago of which he is now ashamed, contained among other theories, a full exposition of the case for Working Parties now preached by Sir Stafford Cripps. This reminds Sir Ernest of his mother's warning: "A word once flown is in the listener's power and not your own".

Incidentally, when H. G. Wells gave up fiction to explain how the errors of society should be cured, he went to Sir Ernest as publisher: "...in the end, counting the profits and losses, I was £5,000 out on account of my dealings with this interesting, delightful and very good little friend".

The best of the publishing stories in this book, however, concerns King George V. When Benn acquired the English book rights of "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House" he found several references to the monarch, and one which seemed to go beyond the proper limits. Reporting one of his many interviews at the Palace, House wrote to Wilson: "This is the most bellicose little monarch loose in these parts". A cable to House and permission was got to omit the sentence. Then Benn remembered that serial rights had been acquired by the "Daily Telegraph". He hurried to Lord Burnham to show him the cable. Lord Burnham was amused: he had been to the Palace only that morning, troubled with the same difficulty. The King had taken a generous view of republican forthrightness. The galley proof, corrected in the royal hand, showed the single word "Little" deleted.

One can understand Sir Ernest liking to repeat that tale, for the late King and he, as his book shows, had more than a little in common.

VADE-MECUM FOR INDIAN PRESSMEN

THE INDIAN PRESS YEAR BOOK 1949: By K. P. Vishwanatha Ayyar. V. K. Narasimham, Pothen Philip. Indian Press Publications, 185 Pycrofts Road, Madras 5. Price. Rs. 10.

The Indian Press Year Book for 1949 begins with a resume of the 'Press (in India) in 1948", and gives a good enough picture of the Press in the various provinces, including the names of journals, besides the information on India's Press Laws, the International Press Convention at Geneva and a summary of the work of the A.I. Editors' Conference, the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and the P.E.N. The wealth of information in the book includes also the list of Government Information Officers, the Broadcasting Stations' personnel, Indian journalists in Britain, news agencies, including P.T.I.-Reuters, various journalists' and pressowners' associations', prominent Indian and foreign advertising firms etc., etc.

A short account of the Press and Broadcasting in Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon makes the book more serviceable. Chapters on Press and Post (and telegraph) Office, Copyright Act, Press Act etc. makes it a good reference book for working journalists.

It is no less invaluable to businessmen, as it will prove a ready reference for their propaganda and publicity campaigns. The link between businessmen and the press is not as well developed in India as in Western countries, and this book with profuse information, maps and charts is bound to go a great way to influence businessmen to better and scientific planning of their publicity and sustained sales drive.

One missing link, if we may so term it, is the absence of the list of journalists, artists, cartoonists, the inside men of the profession who are mostly responsible for the 'new look' of the Indian Press. We hope the publishers will rectify the omission in their future editions. The printing, lay-out and get-up are well done.

—B. G. L.

AUTHENTIC BOOK ON INDIAN BIRDS

INDIAN HILL BIRDS, by Salim Ali, published by the Oxford University Press Rs. 20.

Salim Ali is India's ornithologist Number 1. A moving sprit behind the Bombay Natural History Society, he has studied bird life for over a quarter century. He did a lot of groundwork for Dr. Ripley's expedition in quest of the "Mountain Quail", a rare bird which has not been seen in the world for the past few decades.

In the context of the fact that America is prepared to spend enormous sums in search of rare and fast-becoming-extinct birds, it is regrettable that India's bird sense is extremely at a low ebb. If this ignorance and apathy persist, our bird wealth may soon reach the vanishing point. The Himalayas, whose altitude embraces tropical, temperate and Arctic climes, is the sanctuary of varied and multifarious bird life. Strange as it may be seem, one of the Everest expeditions reported that Lammergeiers and Choughs followed the climbers effortlessly up 27,000 feet. Recently it was reported that a scientist photographing the sun at Dehra Dun had a unique piece of luck, when Himalayan Geese materialised in his camera flying at height of 29.000 ft. or nearly 5-1/2 miles.

The protection of this wealth and variety of bird life should be the national concern. For this purpose, interest in birds will have to be stimulated among the common folk. Salim Ali's Book on Indian Hill Birds is a welcome attempt in this direction. Taking advantage of the fact that many people resort to Hills in hot season and are able to enjoy the panorama of colourful bird life, he has included in this book nearly 300 species of birds which resort-hunters usually meet on the Hills. The book will serve as ready reckoner for hill visitors, as it gives background information with coloured plate illustrations. The beautiful colour illustrations are handiwork of G. M. Henry who has made a special study of the painting of bird life.

In one sense, this book is a pioneering attempt at adult education in bird life. But we have to carry the knowledge to schools and colleges and ultimately to the villages, that is India. In this matter, the Government and the educational authorites should take keen interest and encourage the translation of the book in various languages of the country.

K. A. C.

The Boys Of Bombay

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(Continued from Page 4)

wine", had no place in Bombay. Nor would Gilbert Keith Chesterton. Quite a number of British and American authors would be refused entry to Ballard Pier and Bombay Central. The Bible would be allowed.

All the girls of Bombay have been warned. I understand that the Ministers of Bombay have been reliably informed that quite a lot of boys, whilst wholly devoid of eau-de-cologne or lavendar water, get "intoxicated" merely by one look,—one of those looks, you know,—from a pair of melting eyes. The boys have been heard to say so, without shame. All that will have to go. No glad eye, no "come-hither" look from June, 1950. You cannot have "intoxication" in any shape or form, from any source.

And similarly, all the hill stations have been cautioned off. From June, 1950, you will not hear Mahabaleshwar or Matheran inviting jaded city-dwellers to the hill-top because "the air is like champagne." If the "air is like champagne", it can mean only one thing. That it will inevitably lead you to "immorality", "ruin", and "disaster."

Quite a lot of men are worried over the possibilities,—to say nothing of the im-possibilities,—of the coming millennium. But probably, the man with the biggest headache at the moment is the Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel. Somebody wrote about his face as "cherubic." I am afraid, it is not so cherubic at the moment. I do not wonder. The Hotel had got acclimatised to the off-drink days. And this resourceful manager had managed to launch a feast of round-about which more than made up for the loss from the swings. I am talking of the Special Galas at the Dining Room. Scenes from Place Pigalle and the Latin Quartier and Spanish haciendas, and other intriguing settings.

Staying at the hotel, I had five lunches and three dinners in that Hall. To say that the scene was a festive one is to say nothing at all. There were probably girls eating,—with the right kind of eyes,—but I did not notice any. Nor did I have any thought for a Scotch or a Martini. It is the walls which sent me reeling to my room.

All around you, you saw nothing but *houris* and *peris* right from the Bal Tabarin and the Folie Bergere. Clad as *houris* and *peris* should be. I did find a couple of pairs of "bra"s on two and three panties. The one overlooking my table at a corner had, for instance, a huge bunch of carnations for cover. Just that and nothing more. I did not eat much.

All that will have to go. I understand that Mr. Vachek is studying Indian scriptures to pick out the right "Rishis" to replace Bal Tabarin on his walls. Jai Hind!

And now for the "tail-piece." All good columns have tail-pieces. "London, July 31. King George VI today sent hearty congratulations to the men of the 'Amethyst' for what the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, last night called their 'gallant exploit.' The King ordered them to splice the main brace,'—the traditional Navy signal for *an extra issue of rum.*'."—PTI-Reuter.

RUM! Good Heavens! But that's sheer "Ruin and disaster"!....What a King) What a Prime Minister! What a Navy!

The Role Of Chance

Rodin had just finished an imposing statue of the poet, Victor Hugo, standing upright on the crest of a rock, with Muses and Ocean deities circling about him. One morning the sculptor brought a troupe of journalists to his studio to contemplate the new work. Unfortunately, the evening before, he had left the window open and, as a terrible storm had broken out during the night, a stream of water had reduced the huge group to formless pulp. Victor Hugo had flopped down into a sea of mud.

Rodin opened the door and allowed his guests to go in first. Suddenly he beheld the disaster. He all but tore his beard with despair. But the chorus of praise had already begun:

"Wonderful! Marvelous! Victor Hugo rising from this bed of slime, what a symbol! Master, it is a stroke of genius! You have tried to represent the ignominy of an epoch in which the inspiration of the bard alone survived, noble and pure. How beautiful!"

"Do you think so?" Rodin asked timidly.

"Of course! It is the masterpiece of masterpieces".

—ANATOLE FRANCE

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE TO WOMEN

Achievements During Past Two Years

★

By LEELA JOAG

INDIAN women by their progress during the past quarter of a century and specially by participation in the nation's struggle for freedom have achieved equality with men in the constitution of free India. India has a woman Central cabinet minister, an ambassadress and recently lost its woman Governor in Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; we have a number of legislators of the fair sex and now we are on the way to having women administrators and other public dignitaries.

In this brief article Mrs. Leela Joag emphsises the role of women in the new-born free India and urges them to realise their responsibilities and prepare to shoulder the burden of helping to build up a strong, independent naton.

The famous dictum "Good Government is no substitute for self-government" cannot be more effectively explained than by pointing to the great advance in women's position since India was proclaimed a free country The past two years of self-rule have done far more good to Indian womanhood than all the hundred and fifty years of British rule variously described as "benevolent" "enlightened", "democratic" and what not!

The British are said to have given us a sense of unity—an Indian consciousness—a common medium of intercourse—the English language—a railway system and liberal education. To say that these would have come to us in spite of the British is stressing the obvious. However, the manner in which we were allowed to enjoy the benefits accruing from these gifts cannot be said to have been completely shorn of selfish motives Were it not for furthering their own self-interests, our erstwhile rulers could have been a little more sympathetic towards women's education Compared to the State-aided and State-owned educational institutions for men, those for women have been infinitesimal. This was but natural because the men were required to fill the lower cadres of the administrative system. They were to be mere cogs in the huge machine.

On the other hand encouragement of women s education would have proved of vital social significance Any such policy would have stemmed the rot which had already set in Indian society A lack of security and unsettled conditions resulting from local feuds and foreign invaders and curbed the free movements of women. Reactionary forces and the so-called custodians of religion, who are always on the lookout for some excuse, took advantage of the situation and hedged in women with religious and moral bindings This provided a hot-house growth of superstition, ignorance and sham religiosity. All these barriers would have fallen down like nine-pins if the free breath of learning was allowed in their life of seclusion

Changed Political Status

It was not before the Brahmo Samaj in Bengal, the Arya Samaj in North India and Christian Missionaries all over India had agitated and worked for women's education that the Government relented in its policy of disinterestedness! The result has been poor literacy among women, of bare 3 per cent, while that for men is nearly 18 per cent With the advent of freedom a sweeping change has taken place in this particular field. Now Primary Education is considered a Government responsibility. Plans are well on the way to make it free, compulsory and universal. Side by side, many Provinces have started vigorous programmes for adult education too and efforts are being made to cater to the special needs of women by setting up hostels and endowments.

Another giant-like stride taken by women of free India is in respect of their political status. By one stroke of pen they have been brought on a par with man. The democratic Constitution of India grants full and equal rights and opportunities to its citizens irrespective of caste, creed, colour or sex. This noble principle of treating all humans as equal is formally accepted in most of the progressive countries but only a few of them practice it and that too on a limited scale In contrast our two-year-old Government has astonished the world by proving the courage of its convictions by appointing women to high positions of a Governor, cabinet minister, ambassador, etc. Women are given a free field not only on the home grounds but are also deemed competent to represent the nation in world councils like the United Nations Organisation

While these are the opportunities enjoyed by a few top-ranking women in their own right, the "line clear" is given for the common run of them in other walks of life, which were the sole preserve of man until recently. Women have been declared eligible for the Indian Police and Administrative Services. Women police have not only proved efficient in themselves but have come to be regarded as a necessary force in special circumstances emanating from the prohibition and anti-corruption drives launched upon by some of the Provincial Governments. While in some Provinces women are encouraged to join the Home Guards, the all-India scheme of a National Cadet Corps provides them opportunities of military training. Though the latter may not be necessary from the national defence point of view yet it has its importance in so far as such facilities help women to be fearless and self-reliant

Mistakes In The Past

During the course of time these newly-won political rights of women may be taken for granted by citizens of India and they may even remain ignorant of the long and arduous battle that was fought for securing them. But the future generations will be doing a serious mistake thereby The centuries-old history of India has passed through periodical cycles of dark ages when ignorance and out-moded traditions held sway degrading women to a low position

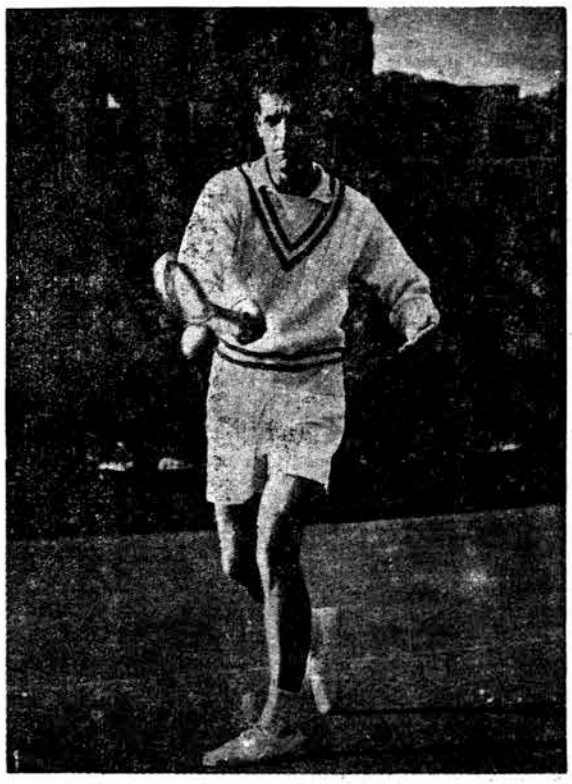
The grave consequences of taking too much for granted are well illustrated by the downfall in the social status of our women. In ancient times woman was revered as SHAKTI DEVI and considered man's co-partner. Some of the important religious ceremonies could not be performed without the participation of the wife. In the domestic sphere she was the mistress of the house—GRAHINI. But later on she enjoyed this high status only in name while in reality she was reduced to the state of a chattel. With the rise of Buddhism woman regained her high position but only to sink lower still in the subsequent centuries.

By and by, society dominated by man devised two different codes of morality—one for man and one for woman. Freedom of action and thought were tabooed to her. Although this treatment was repugnant to the spirit of Hindu culture, the evil was perpetuated during the alien rule due to the ignorance of the British law-givers who did not understand the broad and elastic principles governing Hindu society from age to age. When attempts were made by public-minded men like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar for the abolition of the inhuman custom of SATI our rulers used dilatory tactics under the name of religious neutrality. In contrast, within the first year of attaining independence we could do away with many social customs masquerading under a religious garb. The Anti-Dowry Bill and Anti-Bigamy Acts were passed without so much as flicker of the eye in the Provincial Legislatures, while the Bill raising the marriageable age of girls to 15 years was passed in the Central Legislature at a later date.

However, it is particularly in view of these swift changes that one feels tantalised by the delay made in passing a long over-due measure like the Hindu Code Bill. The real opposition to the Bill comes not from the fear that the Hindu society will go to pieces (as a result of compulsion of monogamy and the granting of right to divorce) but from the fear that property will be disintegrated. For, the provisions of the Hindu Code Bill give woman the right to inherit, own and dispose of property in her own right. The early enactment of a uniform law for millions of Hindus is essential not so much because the daughter will get a share in the father's property, (because after all those to reap such benefits will be small in numbers), but for its deeper significance to society's attitude to women. With the Presidents of the Congress and the Constituent Assembly joining forces opposed to the Bill, its passage may be delayed

(Continued on page 25)

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS



Note the steadiness of Mottram's head and shoulders in this stroke. "Watch the ball right on to the racket," he says. Note how his feet and body are sideways to the net at the moment of striking. This photograph was taken at Wimbledon by George Stephenson

II-The Forehand Drive

●

By TONY MOTTRAM

THE forehand drive is the most important stroke in lawn tennis. Nearly 75 per cent of all balls struck in club play are taken on the forehand side, and anyone learning the game or seeking to improve, must concentrate on making this wing secure.

Unless you already hold the racket with approximately the "standard" grip for the forehand drive, I strongly advise a change—especially in the case of young players. The "standard" grip is obtained by holding the racket out horizontally with the cross strings vertical to the ground and then "shaking hands" with the handle. This grip must be changed for the backhand drive and service. A firm hold on the racket must be retained during the stroke, and the wrist and arm should be kept fairly rigid

The importance of footwork in making the drive cannot be overemphasised, and ideally, the approach to the ball should be made so that the player's feet and body are sideways to the net at the moment of striking.

Watch the ball right on to the racket and keep head and shoulders steady throughout the stroke. This prevents mishitting—the result of jerking the head up and taking the eyes off the ball too soon.

Low balls must be reached by bending the knees and 'not' by allowing the head of the racket to drop below the level of the wrist.

During the backswing of the racket prior to hitting the ball, keep the arm slightly tucked into the body, extending it to its limit only as you begin the forward swing. The path of the racket throughout the stroke describes a loop—moving upwards at the start, and then dropping towards the end of the backswing, after which it comes forward again on an upward path; this gives a slight amount of top-spin to the ball which helps to keep it in court and at the same time aids control.

Try to make the stroke into a smooth flowing action avoiding all strain or jerkiness. For the beginner, it is advisable first to practise the entire swing without the distraction of a ball.

One last tip: hit cross court in preference to down the line. The net is lower in the centre and the corner-to-corner shot finds the greatest possible length of court.

VICTORIAN LIBERAL MEETS KARL MARX

Report To Mother Of Kaiser Wilhelm II

★

THERE is so much discussion today about Karl Marx, so much talked about his character that an eye-witness' description by an unbiassed observer is particularly interesting. The following letter, written by Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff (a member of two of Gladstone's Liberal Governments) to Queen Victoria's eldest daughter (who became the mother of Kaiser Wilhelm II) is to be found in the Royal Library at Windsor

MADAM,

Your Imperial Highness, when I last had the honour of seeing you, chanced to express some curiosity about Carl Marx and to ask me if I knew him. I resolved accordingly to take the first opportunity of making his acquaintance, but that opportunity did not arise till yesterday when I met him at luncheon and spent 3 hours in his company. He is a short, rather small man with grey hair and beard which contrasts strangely with a still dark moustache. The face is somewhat round: the forehead well shaped and filled up—the eye rather hard, but the whole expression rather pleasant than not, by no means that of a gentleman who is in the habit of eating babies in their cradles—which I daresay is the view which the police takes of him.

His talk was that of a well-informed, nay learned, man—much interested in comparative grammar, which has led him into the old Slavonic and other out-of-the-way studies, and was varied by many quaint turns and little bits of dry humour, as when speaking of Hezechiell's "Life of Prince Bismarck", he always referred to it, by way of contrast to Dr. Busch's book, as THE

OLD TESTAMENT.

It was all very positive, slightly cynical—without any appearance of enthusiasm—interesting and often, as I thought showing very correct ideas when he was conversing of the past and the present, but vague and unsatisfactory when he turned to the future. He looks, not unreasonably, for a great and not distant crash in Russia, thinks it will begin by reforms from above which the old bad edifice will not be able to bear and which will lead to its tumbling down altogether. As to what would take its place he had evidently no clear idea, except that for a long time Russia would be unable to exercise any influence in Europe.

Next he thinks that the movement will spread to Germany, taking there the form of a revolt against the existing military system. To my question, "But how can you expect the army to rise against its commanders". He replied—You forget that in Germany now the army and the nation are nearly identical. These Socialists, you hear about, are trained soldiers like anybody else. You must not think of the standing army only. You must think of the Landwehr—and even in the standing army there is much discontent. Never was an army in which the severity of the discipline led to so many suicides. The step from shooting oneself to shooting ones officer is not long, and an example of the kind once set is soon followed.

But supposing—I said—the rulers of Europe came to an understanding among themselves for a reduction of armaments which might greatly relieve the burden on the people, what would be come of the revolution which you expect it one day to bring about? "Ah", was his answer, "they can't do that. All sorts of fears and jealousies will make that impossible. The burden will grow worse and worse as science advances for the improvements in the art of destruction will keep pace with its advance, and every year more and more will have to be devoted costly engines of war. It is a vicious circle—there is no escape from it". .....

"But", I said, "you have never yet had a serious popular rising unless there was really great misery" "You have no idea", he rejoined, "how terrible has been the crisis through which Germany has been passing in these last five years". "Well", I said, "supposing that your revolution has taken place, and that you have your republican form of government—it is still a long, long way to the realisation of the special ideas of yourself and your friends". "Doubtless", he answered, "but all great movements are slow. It would merely be a step to better things as your revolution of 1688 was—a mere step on the road".

The above will give Your Imperial Highness a fair idea of the kind of ideas about the near future of Europe which are working in his mind. They are too dreamy to be dangerous, except just in so far as the situation with its mad expenditure on armaments is obviously and undoubtedly dangerous. If, however, within the next decade the rulers of Europe have not found means of dealing with this evil without any warning from attempted revolution, I for one shall despair of the future of humanity at least in this continent.

In the course of conversation Carl Marx spoke several times both of your Imperial Highness and the Crown Prince and invariably with due respect and propriety. Even in the case of eminent individuals of whom he by no means spoke with respect, there was no trace of bitterness or savagery.

Of the horrible things that have been connected with the International he spoke as any respectable man would have done. One thing which he mentioned showed the dangers to which exiles who have got a revolutionary name are exposed. The wretched man Nobiling, he had learned, had, when in England, intended to come to see him. "If he had done so," he said, "I should certainly have admitted him, for he would have sent in his card as an employee of the Dresden Bureau of Statistics and as I occupy myself with statistics, it would have interested me to talk with him—What a pleasant position I should have been in", he added, "if he had come to see me!"

Altogether, my impression of Marx allowing for his being at the opposite pole of opinion from oneself, was not at all unfavourable and I would gladly meet him again. It will not be he, who whether he wishes it or not, will turn the world upside down.....

I have the honour to remain, Madam, Your Imperial Highness most obliged and faithful servant.

(Nobiling was an anarchist who in 1878 made an unsuccessful attempt on the Kaiser's life).

"CHINA'S OPEN DOOR"

Pare in The Louisville Courier-Journal

"WILL TAIL WAG DOG?"

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE TO WOMEN

★

(Continued from page 24)

a little more. Nevertheless its ultimate triumph is assured.

Freedom Brings New Responsibilities

In a sense one may say that this tremendous progress in the status of women (political as well as social) was inevitable. Contacts with the outside world and a true understanding of the basis of our culture coupled with attempts made from time to time to get justice for women had already prepared the ground for her elevation to the status of man. Moreover, the great part played by India's women in the country's freedom struggle under the leadership of Gandhiji proved their capacity for suffering and leadership also. Women of no country in the world have had the opportunity of doing so much for the cause of their nation. So to that extent they may well envy their Indian sisters for the heights reached by them within the first two years of attaining freedom.

That very freedom, however, has not been an unmixed blessing. In its wake came sorrow and humiliation for millions. Partitioning of the country uprooted a huge mass of humanity; while men were robbed, belaboured and butchered, women had to pass through unheard of ordeals of rape, forcible conversion and abduction. Happenings which might have led to country-wide chaos threw one more challenge at our Government. In a way these were test ing times for the leadership of women. They lost no time in rallying round the Government and did excellent work in co-operation with the specially instituted Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. Women social workers, nurses, doctors and teachers were enlisted to attend to the needs of the refugees while school and college girls were kept busy cooking, mending and sewing for the refugee millions. Another task women were called upon to handle was the care of delinquent women and children. Paid and honorary workers are still doing selfless service in the refugee camps at Kurukshetra and around Delhi.

Yet another task which could not have been done without the help of women was the rescue of abducted women in the Dominions of India and Pakistan. Indian women, who have derived no mean inspiration from the humanitarian influence of the Father of the Nation, proved more than equal to the occasion. For sheer personal courage women like Rameshwari Nehru, Mridula Sarabhai, Sucheta Kriplani, and Susheela Nair, to name only a few, can never be surpassed by women of any other land. Circumstances beyond their control have hampered the completion of their mission of mercy but their devoted efforts can be said to have stopped what might have been a slave trade.

Fighting Prejudices

These are certainly great achievements but even before the dust raised by the migrating millions has settled down, the nation is called upon to tackle a situation rendered serious by growing population and scarcer food grains. While men in authority helped the tillers of the soil to increase its yield, women as mothers and housewives will have to make the best of whatever food is available.

A Women's Food Committee has already been set up in India's capital to study the nutritive value of subsidiary foods and popularise their use in private homes and public institutions. The All-India Women's Conference has been asked to take up the Committee's work through its branches all over the country. Here is a splendid opportunity for the educated and well placed women to serve their less fortunate compatriots.

In devising new and tastier recipes the Food Committee must be guided by the needs of the poor and middle class families whose standard of subsistence is very low. Women must stress upon the Government the need of making available subsidiary food stuffs like vegetables, bananas, groundnuts etc. at cheaper rates and in sufficient quantity. Without such measures the idea of popularising foods other than the familiar cereals cannot be successful. In this new responsibility entrusted to women they will have to fight old prejudices based on habits, customs, religion and provincialism. In fact these prejudices have to be fought on almost every field i.e. education, health, marriage, family planning etc. and that responsibility will again devolve upon the educated class of women.

Words' Worth

Competition is keen for advertising copywriters's jobs, but this letter won for its writer a job in a leading New York agency:

Gentlemen:

I like fat, buttery words; such as ooze, turpitude, glutinous, toady. I like solemn, angular, creaky words; such as strait-laced, cantankerous, pecunious, valedictory. I like spurious, gold-plated, black-is-white words; such as gentlefolk, mortician, free-lancer, mistress. I like suave "v" words; such as Svengali, Svelte, bravura, verve, I like crunchy, brittle, crackly words; such as splinter, grapple, jostle, crusty. I like sullen crabbed, scowling words; such as skulk, glower, scabby, churl. I like words such as tricksy, tucker, genteel, horrid. I like pretty-pretty, flowered endimanche words; such as elegant, halcyon, Elysium, artiste. I like wormy, squirmy, mealy words; such as crawl, blubber squeal, drip. I like smiggly, chuckling words; such as cowlick, gurgle, bubble and burp.

I like words. May I have a few with you? .. ...

Alec Phare, quoted in The WOLF MAGAZINE OF LETTERS

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

Bengal's supremacy in Soccer—Unhealthy migrations—Trades assured of League Championship—Rovers Cup—Invitation from Afghanistan—World Champions visit.

★

Bengal's supremacy in Indian soccer was emphasised once again in the National Championship when the Eastern province claimed the coveted Santosh trophy for the fourth time since its inauguration in 1941. They conquered their final challengers, Hyderabad, by the heavy margin of five goals to nil. This shows clearly how far advanced Bengal is in the realm of soccer.

But may I point out that the majority of the players, who represented Bengal, hail from other provinces—particularly from Mysore. By saying this I do not mean that Bengal did not deserve their victory. Far from it. At the same time I must state that but for the services of these 'outsiders', it would have been difficult, if not problematical for Bengal to gain the laurel's as they did.

IMPORTATION OF PLAYERS

It is not at all my intention to suggest a ban on the transfer of players from one province to another. If legitimate transfers are stopped, not only good players would be prevented from taking part and contributing their useful quota to the promotion of the game, but the game itself would be the poorer by the loss of their able services. Therefore class players should be encouraged to take the field wherever they may be stationed for the time being.

What I do object to, however, is the importation of players from different provinces to strengthen pot-hunting teams. This does not help team-building unless the players stick to the same club for a number of years as did the stalwarts of the Mohammedan Sporting who dominated Indian football for a good length of time. Generally these visiting players shift from club to club—and even province to province—in pursuit of something more substantial than mere prizes!

SHAM-AMATEURISM

I have not the least doubt in my mind that if all Mysore players who participated in the tournament representing other provinces had lined up for their own province or state, Mysore would have been easily at the top. But Mysore could not retain their services for obvious reasons. So they migrated to the centres where pice and praise abound. Need I mention that sham-amateurism is at the root of the evil?

If Bengal, Bombay and other provinces wish to improve the standard of their game and raise it to the highest level, they must encourage local talents as far as possible. Their ruling associations and promoting clubs should give them all the help and facilities they can afford. Then the players themselves would try their utmost to attain the zenith of their prowess.

BOMBAY'S HANDICAP

It would be worth our while to enquire how Mysore—or rather Bangalore—manages to produce such a large number of first rate players. Is it due to the method of their coaching and training or is it accountable to something else like consistent practice by the players themselves? It may pay our local promoters to follow Bangalore's systems.

I am fully conscious of the fact that the Bomoay players are seriously handicapped by the absence of a sufficient number of play-grounds. If they had half the number of fields reserved for cricket, they would have developed into top-notchers before the lapse of many years. But our aspersants for soccer-honours have to be satisfied with the practice they get by participating only in competitions. This cannot be expected to take them very far—even though we have a surfeit of tournament in Bombay.

INTEREST BY ARMED FORCES

To return to the National Championship, it was really very gratifying to see a Combined Services team taking part in it. They were all picked up from our Armed Forces. They reached the penultimate stage where they succumbed to Hyderabad. I hope that our fighting men would take more and more interest in manly games like soccer and add lustre to them as did their British predecessors in the past.

From the awful trouncing Hyderabad received at the hands of Bengal, I am inclined to presume that if the Bombay team had been properly trained before their departure for Calcutta and were allowed sufficient time for their acclimatization there, they would have given the Champions a much better fight in the final than did their conquerors. I trust the powers-that-be would not commit the same mistakes again.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP FOR TRADES

The Harwood League is now coming to a close. Trades have assured themselves of the Championship by claiming 24 points in 13 matches played. They have maintained an unbeaten record so far conceding only a point each to Goan Sports and Bombay Amateurs in their return engagements. They are ahead of the last year's Champions, Tatas, by the big margin of 5 points, the latter having played one more game in the bargain.

It is chiefly due to their systematic team-work Trades have been so successful in overpowering their rivals. Parab, the Olympic star, has played a large part in guiding their attacking operations with clear foresight and shrewd judgment. He should take a greater hand in shooting also. Then Trades are likely to benefit more by the accuracy of his shots.

Leslie Woodcock and Albert Middlecoat are fine acquisitions to the Trades defence. But I understand the latter has joined Burmah-Shell. This will cause a serious headache to Pesi Hirjee, Trades sponsor, to find another pivot of his calibre in his stead.

CAUSES OF TATA'S DOWNFALL

Tatas have to be content with the second rank this season. They might have retained their title had they not changed their players frequently. Another mistake was to drop their veteran skipper, D. M. Mandon. Although he has become slower due to the weight of years, he is still a tower of strength in the deep defence as he has been displaying from day to day as a full-back and Captain of the Bombay Amateurs. Shetty is not half as good as he is in leadership.

Now that Tatas are going to Calcutta to take part in the I.F.A. Shield they cannot do better than entrust the captaincy to him. His long experience is sure to be of immense service to their side. I hope Krishnan will be fit enough to participate in the tournament. Otherwise Tatas will find exceedingly difficult to fill adequately his important position as centre-half. Let us hope that their soccer side will succeed in bringing the Shield home just as their hockey team brought the Beighton Cup from there.

ROVERS CUP PROSPECTS

Preparations are afoot for the Rovers Cup, our premier soccer tournament. Bangalore Muslims, the holders, are almost a certainty. We are not yet sure of Mohun Bagan, the runners up. Efforts are being made to persuade them as well as East Bengal, Mohammedan Sporting and E. I. Railday from Calcutta to make the journey to our City. Hyderabad, Delhi Young Men and Allahabad are expected to enter the lists.

If the above hopes materialize, the Rovers will provide a grand feast of classic soccer next month. Our local teams, besides Trades and Tatas, are coming on well. Burmah-Shell, St. Francis Goans, Bombay Amateurs, G.I.P. Railway and Goan Sports may be relied upon to put up a stout fight against the invaders. Why, even some of the junior teams from Parel, may upset their apple-carts!

TEAM-BUILDING FOR ZONAL

Meanwhile, team-building for the Zonal Tournament is on the anvil. It is scheduled to start at the beginning of next week. Selectors have been appointed to choose their men for Goa, South India, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Bombay. I hope the Maharasntra selectors have been warned that their team should consist of pure Maharashtrian players only,—and not to be filled up by South Indians or others as was done last year.

This is a competition among local players hailing from the above-mentioned parts of the country. It proved a tremendous success last season—thanks particularly to the Marathon struggle between Goa and South India in the final. It was fought for five days before Goa triumphed by a solitary goal. Who knows, there may be a repetition of this historic episode this season again!

INVITATION FROM AFGHANISTAN

It is highly gratifying to note that the Afghan Government has invited the Government of India to send a hockey and a football team from this country on the occasion of their Independence Day celebrations next week. The national controlling bodies for both these games have selected players from different parts of India—some of them are Olympic stars—and they will fly from Delhi shortly.

As the standard of hockey and football are not high in Afghanistan, India has been asked to include at least eight college students in each team. Probably their cultural contact is expected to create better understanding and cordial relations between the two neighbouring countries. I am afraid the Indian teams as selected will prove too strong for our hosts. However I hope this visit will be a precursor to many more in future.

SWEDISH VISIT OFF

The prosposed visit of the Swedish football team, who won the World Championship in London last year, has fallen through as other engagements, made previously, prevent them from accepting the invitation from the I.F.A. I am not very sorry for it because cold weather is hardly the season for enjoying soccer. It does not suit our climate.

The I.F.A. or the A.I.F.F. would do well to invite them during our football season. Then the displays would be enjoyed by the players and spectators alike. I do not think it would have been at all difficult for the W.I.F.A. to arrange a match or two with the Swedes at the Cooperage even though the B.P.H.A. would have occupied it at the time. Didn't I arrange hockey matches with our Olympic side during the football season last year?

PROPER TIME

It is a question of mere accommodation between the two sporting bodies. The only hard nut to crack was the financial contribution to the A.I.F.F. Of course I do not believe that they wanted anything like the fantastic sum which some papers gave out. It was nearer four than forty thousand rupees per match. But some scribes guessed that it was about Rs. 1,75,00 the A.I.F.F. had demanded from Bombay. Obviously they got mixed up with the total cost of the tour.

I do not think it would be at all beyond the resources of the W.I.F.A. to pay the former figure ever during the off season. Bombay has become much more soccer-minded than they were when the Islington Corinthians visited this country more than a decade ago. However everybody will relish the feast at its proper time.

CRICKET MATCH—1849 STYLE

Clothes of one hundred years ago were worn by the players during the cricket match between the Ladies of St. Margaret's, Bushey, (Herts), and the Gentlemen of St. Edmund's, Canterbury, on the girl's home ground — and the competitors — looking sparkling in their ancient clothes — go on to the pitch — for the great event.

"SPOILS OF VICTORY"

Long in The Minneapolis Tribune